Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 38. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31ct 1827. No. 1952.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Meeting of the BRITISH INHABITANTS to be convened on the 5th Proximo for the purpose stated in the COURIER of the 6th instant, will be held at the Mess Room of the Town Barracks at the hour of Eleven forenoon, as formerly notified.

D. SETON,
Sheriff.

Bombay, 19th October 1827.

Advertisement.

BY virtue of a Writ of Execution issued from the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the cause of JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE & NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE, Plaintiffs, against HORMASJEE BHICAJEE MERJEE, CAWASJEE HEERJEE, and NASSERWANJEE HEERJEE trading under the name and firm of BHICAJEE MERJEE and Company, defendants, I hereby request all persons indebted to the said BHICAJEE MERJEE and Co. forthwith to pay the amount of their debts to me, or I shall give instructions to my Solicitor to proceed against them in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
~~3rd~~ *October* 1827.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Sale.

Seized by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias at the suit of JEHANGEER NASSERVANJEE AND NOWROJEE NASSERVANJEE.
against.
NUNDRAM SALIGRAM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT on Friday the 2d Proximo, at 11 o'Clock in the forenoon, will be put up to Sale by Public Outcry at the SHERIFF'S OFFICE the undermentioned articles, the Property of the abovenamed Defendant.

VIZ.

61.—Cashmere Shawls of superior quality.
11.—Ditto Common Sort.
21.—Bundles of Raw Persian Silk.
1.—New Buggy.
1.—Second hand Buggy with Horse and Harness and.
1.—Saddle Horse.

And on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday the 3d, 5th and 6th Proximo, will be Sold in small lots several cases and Bales of Europe Piece Goods.

F. LEGGETT
Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
25th October 1827.

શ્રી·મુમ્બઈની·જુદાકોર્ટ ના·શ્રી
પરીમ· કોરટમોથી*

શરીફનુ·વેચાણ*

જહાંગીર·નશરવાંનજી·તથા·નવરી
જી· નશરવાંનજીની· પુરીઆદીની·ડીક
રી· બંગલરામ· શાલીગરામ· ઉપર·
થાડછે *

ખબર·દીઆથી· આપીએિજે *

શુક્રવારે·તારીખ· ૨ જી· ચાલતા·
મહીનાનીને·દીજે·પેહલા·પોહરનાં· ૧૧
કલાકને· આગલે· શ્રી· મુમ્બઈનાં· શરીફ
ની·કાર્યાલયમાં· ઉપર·કહેલા·દેવાદારનો
કેહલ·કહેલો·શામાંજ·જાહેર· લીલાવ·ક
રીજે·વેચશે·તેહની·વીગત *

૬૧ કાશમીરી·શાલેજ·શારા·કુમાશની
૧૧ કાશગીરી·શાલો·કલકા·કુમાશની
૨૧ બંદલો·આમા·બશરાઈ· રેશમવાં*
૧ નવી·બગી *
૧ વપરાશેલી· બગી —ઘોડો· ૫

થા·હરનીશ·કચેરીમાં*
૧અશવારીનો·ઘોડો *
તથા·શનીશરવારે·તથા·શોમવારે·તથા
મંગલવારે·તારીખ· ૩ જી—૫ મી·તથા
૬ ઠી·આવતા·મહીનાનીકે·જહેર·લીલા
વ· કરીને· ધાણીકે·પેટીઓ·તથા·ગાશ
ડીઓ·વિલાતી· શપેદ·કાપડની·તેનાં·ના
મેલા·લાટો·કરીને·વેચશે*

કિસ—લીગેટ*

ડીપોટી·શરીફ*

શ્રી·મુમ્બઈનાં·શરીફની· આજ્ઞાશ *
તારીખ· ૨૫ મી·અકટોબર · ૧૮૨૭

Bombay Theatre.

THE MANAGER'S announce to the community that the Comic muse will bid adieu to a Valued Friend and Constant Patron, on Monday the 12th of November, when will be performed, Sheridan's admired Comedy of

THE RIVALS
OR A
TRIP TO BATH.

The comedy will be preceded by an address written for the occasion.

Tickets and places to be had at the Theatre from 10 till 4 o'Clock, on Saturday the 10th and Monday the 12 of November.

Doors to be opened at 6 and the performance to commence at 7 o'Clock.

Dress Boxes..... 8 Rupees.
Pit..... 6 Rupees.
Upper, Boxes..... 4 Rupees.
Gallery..... 2 Rupees.

GREEN ROOM,
OCTOBER 31ST 1827.

This Day,

WEDNESDAY, October 31st.
FRITH BOMANJEE AND Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THEIR
ROOMS,
THE FOLLOWING GOODS
VIZ.

A SMALL quantity of Silver Plate, Rich imitation Shawls, Furniture Chintz, Long Cloth, Green Paint, Cut and Plain Glass Ware, a variety of false Jewellery, Table Cutlery, Japan Soy, Spelling Books, and Dictionaries, Blue and White Earthenware Gold Lustre Jug, Carpenters Tools, Wearing apparel, Soda Water, and a few rejected Cheeses.

AT NOON,
WILL BE PUT UP
A GREY AND BROWN
PONEY,
AFTER WHICH WILL BE SOLD
SIX SHIPS GUNS
WITH THEIR
CARRIAGES
A SMALL
PIANO,
BY JONES OF LONDON.

Nesbit Lane, 31st October 1827.

FRITH BOMANJEE AND Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION

AN ENCYCLOPŒDIA Britannica, in 20 vols. with 9 vols. Supplement, Price Rs. 250.

Also, Lavater on Physiognomy, 5 vols handsomely bound, Price Rs. 200.

AND

A handsome Plated Epergne. with Silver mountings, Rs 180.

Nesbit Lane, 31st October 1827.

GENUINE CASTOR OIL.
FRITH BOMANJEE AND Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A FRESH supply of the above article in quart bottles at 3 Rs. each, which they beg to recommend to the notice of families.

Nesbit Lane, 31st October 1827.

Fresh Havanna Cigars,
FOR SALE
AT
FRITH BOMANJEE AND Co's.
AT 16 Rs. PER QUARTER BOX,
ON COMMISSION.
Nesbit Lane, 31st October 1827.

FOR SALE.
TWO VERY HIGH CASTE
ARAB
SADDLE HORSES.

ONE a Grey about 14. 3 prefectly quiet warranted sound and free from vice..... Price Rs. 800

The other a Chesnut, 14. 2 warranted sound and free from vice. Price Rs. 1000 For further particulars apply to FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.

Nesbit Lane, 31st October 1827.

McCabe's Clocks and Watches.

AN Assortment of the above have just been received by FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. and are for Sale at moderate Prices.

Nesbit Nane, 31st October 1827.

TO BE LET.

THAT commodious, and airy DWELLING HOUSE known by the name of "Harrington Lodge," situated at Girgaum on the Breach Candy Road. For particulars apply to FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.

Nesbit Lane, 31st October 1827.

Freight or Passage to
CALCUTTA,
THE SHIP

GEORGE the IV. P. BUTLER Commander, will Sail for the above Port early in the ensuing month. Application to be made to the Commander on board, or to Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.

FOR SALE,
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
Messrs. Remington Crawford and Co.

A FEW Pipes of very fine Old London Particular MADEIRA, imported per Mary, at Rs. 700 per Pipe, from NEWTON, GORDON, MURDOCH, and SCOTT, also very Superior CLARET of the Vintage 1822 direct from Messrs. SNEYD, FRENCH and BARTON of Dublin, in six and three Dozen Cases, at Rs. 40 per Dozen.

Bombay, 31st October 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 1st Instant,
AN INVOICE OF
HARDWARE.

CONSISTING of Rat and Fox Traps, Padlocks, Corkscrews, Watchmakers Nippers, Shoe Pinches, Culring Irons Key Rings, Sword Swivels, Carpenters Compasses, Hinges, Buggy Lamps, Plated Fronts, Eye Sides Wire Buttons, Bengal Silk Handkerchiefs &c. &c.

A FEW DOZEN OF HODGSONS
PALE ALE,
WELL UP IN BOTTLE
AND
AT 1 o'CLOCK.

A Fine Large Bunjaree Dog particularly recommended to the Notice of Gentlemen residing in the Country.

Meadows Street, 31st October 1827.

To be Sold
BY AUCTION
BY
Higgs and Briggs
On MONDAY the 12th Proximo,
THE PROPERTY OF
The Hon'ble Sir Ralph Rice Knt.
AT HIS RESIDENCE
NESBIT LANE,
VIZ.

MODERN Household Furniture, comprising Damask Chairs and Couches, Oval Table and Dining Ditto for 34 persons, Writing Ditto, Bookcases, Skreens, Eight-day Clock by Barraud, Sideboards, Punkah, Mats, English Carpet 18 feet square, Plate and Plated Ware, Dinner and Dessert set of blue and white Earthenware for forty persons, Glass Ware, Camp Case fitted up complete for six persons, Blue and white Gilt Breakfast Set &c.

AT ONE O'CLOCK
AN ELEGANT
ENGLISH BUILT
BAROUCHE
AND HARNESS
TWO PAIR OF
VERY SUPERIOR
Grey Arab Carriage
HORSES.
A CALCUTTA BUILT
Chariot,
AND SET OF NEW
CARRIAGE HARNESS.
TWO EXCELLENT
MADRAS BUILT
PALANQUINS.
SINGLE POLED
TENT,
BECHOBA,
TWO ROWTIES
AND A VARIETY OF
CAMP ARTICLES.

The property will be on view from Friday the 9th proximo, and Catalogues will be published.

Bombay, 31st October 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

To-morrow, the 1st Instant.

A VERY Light Green Chariot, with a Pair of Bay Horses and Harness, and a Set of Spare Wheels.

Meadows Street, 31st October 1827.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

HAVE RECEIVED,

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION.

ONE Pair Jackwood Couches, Lined with Chintz, Rs..... 110
One Ditto ditto Lined with Green Damask..... " 100

ALSO

A PIANOFORTE by Broadwood and Sons with Stool Price " 125

Bombay, 31st October 1827.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

HAVE RECEIVED

FOR SALE

A DOUDLE BARRELED

GUN,

BY THOMAS AND STORRS,

IN A MAHOGANY CASE,

PRICE Rs. 125.

Bombay, 31st October 1827.

A FEW Hogsheads of very fine old London Particular MADEIRA, from SCOTT LOUGHNAN AND CO. are for Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOLM AND CO. at 300 Rs. each Hogshead.

Bombay, 31st October 1827.

For Sale

AT THE

GODOWNS,

OF

Messrs. Leckie and Co.

LONDON Particular MADEIRA, from Messrs. SCOTT LOUGHNAN, PENFOLD AND CO. at Rupees 600 per Pipe.

Bombay, 31st October 1827.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. BALCRISTNA AND GOPAL.

ASSIGNEES TO THE LATE FIRM OF

BAXTER AND CO.

BEG leave to call the attention of parties indebted to the above late firm, whose accounts are not in a train of liquidation, to the repeated applications for an adjustment made to them, both by the late Mr. BAXTER. and subsequently by the Assignees, and to request that they will be good enough either to discharge their accounts, or to make arrangements for the gradual liquidation of the same, without further delay. The embarrassments of the Estate, and circumstances represented to the parties of the distress which their protracted delay occasions, leave the Assignees no alternative but proceeding at law against all who after this notice shall continue to withhold payment of their debts; and the Assignees are therefore under the necessity of intimating that all accounts which are not discharged or in a train of payment, before the 31st December next, will be put into the Solicitor's hands for recovery without further hesitation.

Bombay, 31st October 1827.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK BILLS of Exchange.
Powers of Attorney.
Interest and Respondentia Bonds.
Policies of Insurances.
Bills of Lading.
and
Price Currents.

Bombay 31st October 1827.

Advertisement.

THE Public is informed that no person or persons should execute any Paper or Document in behalf or against SONABOYE Widow unless such Paper or Document be Signed or Witnessed by CURSETJEE BOMANJEE, the Eldest Son and Administrator of BOMANJEE HORMASJEE, of Bombay MERCHANT, Deceased, in default of the above every such Paper or Document will be Considered null and void.

Bombay, 29th October 1827.

TO SAIL

POSITIVELY ON THE 25TH NOVEMBER,

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE FINE FAST SAILING COPPERED

and Copper fastened Ship

BOLTON, A. 1.

600 TONS

John Clarkson

COMMANDER,

(LATE OF THE CUMBRIAN.)

HAS very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For particulars enquire of Captain CLARKSON at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO.

Bombay, 31st October 1827.

For Passage to London,

TO SAIL EARLY IN JANUARY AND CARRIES A SURGEON,

THE FINE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

CUMBRIAN,

OF 720 TONS,

Joseph Blyth,

COMMANDER.

APPLY to Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO. where plans of the accommodations may be procured.

Bombay. 31st Oetober 1827.

Passage to London,

TO SAIL

ON THE 1ST DECEMBER.

AND WILL TOUCH,

AT THE CAPE,

The Katherine Stewart Forbes,

Capt. Ingram Chapman,

HAS very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Captain CHAPMAN, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND Co. where Plans of the Cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 31st October 1827.

Passage to London,

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

Sir William Wallace,

OF 350 TONS BURTHEN.

Capt. John Brown.

HAS a Poop and Good accommodations for Passengers and will Sail for London about the 20th of November.

Apply to Capt. BROWN on board, or at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 31st October 1827.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 18TH OCTOBER 1827

No 346 of 1827.—Captain G. Arden. of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlong to Europe agreeably to the regulations for three years from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 20th October 1827.

No. 347 of 1827,—The following promotion is made.

23d Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign E. W. Cartwright to the Lieutenant vice Giberne deceased.—Date of rank 9th Oct 1827

No. 348 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that on all applications for permission for Officers to conduct the Pay Department of His Majesty's Regimental Paymaster or Committee of Paymastership on whose account such Officer is to officiate, transmit with the application a written declaration in duplicate, signed in the one case by the Paymaster, or in the other by each of the Officers composing the Committee, stating that they hold themselves responsible for the acts of the Officer who undertakes to perform the duties; and if the permission be granted, a notification to that effect from His Excellency the Commander in Chief to the office of audit accompanied by the written obligation above mentioned, will be the Military Auditor General's authority for recognizing the acting Paymaster and passing his allowances.

Bombay Castle, 23d October 1827.

No. 350 of 1827.—The following appointment is made.

2d Extra Battalion.

Lieutenant J. E. G. Morris, of the 24th Regt. N. I. to be quarter Master and Interpreter in the Hindoostance language, vice Mitchell.—Date of appointment 16th Oct 1827.

No. 351 of 1827.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the following temporary appointments are confirmed.

Captain G. Moor, of the 18th Regt, N. I. to officiate as Brigade Major to the Surat Division of the Army, until the arrival of Captain Newton.

Lieutenant C. Johnson, of the 3d Regiment N. I., to act as Interpreter to the European Regt. from the 7th instant.

Lieutenant E. M. Earle, of the 24th Regt. to act as Interpreter in the Hindoostance and Mahratta Languages to the 15th Regt. N. I. from the 26th ultimo.

Lieutenant G. Wilson. of the 26th Regt. to be Acting Adjutant of the Wing detached to Poona

Lieutenant H. N. Ramsay, Acting Quarter Master 1st Extra Battalion, to perform the duties of Interpreter in the Hindoostance Language to the 11th Regt. N. I.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

W. NEWNHAM,

Chief Sec. to Govt

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*No. 349 of 1827 * (In our next*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The press of Europe matter prevents the appearence of the favors of correspondents this week.

EXCHANGE. &c.

On London, at 6 months sight. 1 | 8½ per Rupee.
Calcutta, at 30 days sight, 106 B'by Rs. per 0 | 0 Sas
Madras, at 30 days sight, 99½ B'by Rs. per 0 | 0 Madras.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 135 Bombay Rs, per 0 | 0 Siccas
Unremittable do. 105¼ do. per 0 | 0 do
Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 106 1 5(B'bay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars	100 per 221 B'by Rs.
German Crowns	100 per 213 Ditto.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

Subscriptions to the present 5 per cent Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825. are receivable at the General Treasury at Bombay at the rate of 106¼. Bombay Rupees per 0 | 0 Siccas; being intrinsic value.

Treasury notes issued by the Bombay Government at 5 Reas per Cent. per diem, payable 12 months after date.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 31ST OCTOBER 1827.

There is a wide chasm in our London files, which prevents our sketching a connected view of the state of affairs in Europe during the month of June—What most concerns us however is the absence of data to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion in respect, to the stability of Mr. Canning's administration; which some of the Tory Journals still say is tottering.—They tell us amongst other things, that Sir Francis Burdett has taken an opposition seat again.—We should rejoice to be assured of the fact, for the worthy Baronet can never have become an Ultra Tory, and as he chose a seat on the Treasury Bench while the fight was at the holtest, in order merely, to be distinguished from the foes of liberty, he must have resumed his old place, in the confidence that the battle had ended in favor of liberal principles, and that the Government was placed in so strong a position as no longer to require assistance. In again falling back to the ranks of opposition he evidences that Noble consistency which distinguishes the whole of his long political career, and he may now more than ever be called the warm advocate and the Jealous Guardian of the liberties of the people.—The only question that can in any way be said, to have tried the strength of Ministers during the last Session of Parliament is the Corn Bill, which has been abandoned by Government as the Duke of Wellington's amendment was carried in the Lords on a second division by a majority of 11 over 122 votes against it.

The Duke certainly appears to have made it a party question, and all the Ex-Ministers opposed the Bill, which so short a time before, received their reluctant assent.—The alarming distress of the Country while the measure was concocting, touched no doubt their *fears*; but since a ray of sunshine has appeared, and the shriek of distress is allayed, the tide of their despicable apprehensions has turned, and their only care now is, to secure their own pockets regardless of the injustice thus occasioned to the great mass of their fellow countrymen.—The same feelings pervade the bosoms of all those Noble Lords, who, indifferent to the interests of their country, will support any Government, that will assist them; but who still, steady to their polar star, will never lend their voices to any measure which trenches on their own enormous incomes.

Hence it may be ifferred that the new corn Bill is not one, upon which the strength of Ministers could be fairly tried, and it may even exite reasonable surprise to find no less then 122 Peers voting in its favor.

There are some London papers upon the prorogation of Parliament and the expected final arrangements in the Cabinet, to which we beg to direct the attention of our readers.

The Parliament, after a Session, during one-half of which nothing was done because there was no Administration, and during the other half nothing was done, because the House of Lords were determined to thwart the Administration when one had been obtained, is now fairly dispersed.

We believe the nation will feel little regret at the cessation of its labours. The House of Lords in particular has pressed like an incubus on the intellect of the nation, and the separation of so heavy a mass of stupidity, ignorance, conceit, and arrogance into its elements, must be felt generally as a relief from a heavy burden.

Some of our Parliaments have received titles from the character of those who composed them. Thus we had one what we shall never have again—a Parliament without lawyers, which thence received the title of *Parliamentum indoctum*. There is an unrepealed law, which awards banishment to those who may be instrumental in bringing either House of Parliament into *contempt*, and therefore we shall be careful not to say that the Parliament, now dismissed for a season, might be styled, from the character of its proceedings, *Parliamentum contemtissimum*; but if other people were to apply that term, we do not think that we should give ourselves the trouble to contradict them. It is owing, perhaps, to the circumstance of the House of Lords having been drawn out more this Session than usual, from the belief entertained by the Members that their incomes were at stake, that the public have become aware of a circumstance (which, so long as the debates were confined to four or five speakers distinguished for talents, they could not discover) namely, the extraordinary incompetency of a very large proportion of the Members for the discharge of either Legislative or Judicial functions. The amazement caused by the display of ignorance, imbecility, and prejudice, to a degree so much beyond what the public were prepared for, tended in a great degree to deaden the feeling of irritation, which the sacrifice of the best interests of the nation would otherwise have produced.

It is most certain that the impression produced on the public mind by the proceedings of the Lords during the last Session, is a very powerful one, and we are much mistaken if that impression be soon eradicated from the minds of the people. It was observed some time ago by Mr. BROUGHAM, that the diffusion of knowledge among mechanics would compel the higher classes to make corresponding advances in knowledge in self-defence. But if the ignorance of the higher classes should not be removed, while the lower are making rapid advances in knowledge; and if the latter perceive that they suffer greatly from that ignorance, what must be the consequence? Can any laws ensure men against the contempt with which ignorance must always be viewed by knowledge? But all power rests on opinion, and contempt, therefore, must necessarily undermine it.

A writer in the *London magazine* for July quotes the following passage from NIEBUHR's Roman History, which, " may be useful (he says) to some other people at the present moment." The passage is—" Every Oligarchy is envious, oppressive, and deaf to moderation and prudence; not that this peculiary adheres merely to an order designated by a particular name. It is the same spirit of oligarchy, under the canvas frock of the peasant of Uri, who not only denies

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to his neighbours, how long soever their forefathers have been settled in the Canton the higher privileges of participation in the Government but robs them of the ordinary rights which they long enjoyed, and under the satin *talar* of the Venetian *nobile*". Now, that our Oligarchy have been deaf to moderation and prudence, is a position which no one would dream of contradicting. In fact, so little moderation and prudence have been displayed in thwarting the well-meant endeavours of the Government to promote the general interests, and to protect, as much as possible, the industry of the nation, amidst the difficulties with which it is beset on every side, that the people have for some time, placed their hopes in the Monarchical part of the Government, and instead of viewing the the Parliament as a preservative of our liberties against the encroachments of the Crown, they view the Parliament as an obstacle in the way of the exertions of the Crown for the benefit of the people.

The Legislative endeavours of the Parliament have been very trivial indeed. We have made no advances in any thing. Our Criminal Law is precisely where it was; and even with respect to Corn, the all-engrossing subject of discussion this Session, we must begin *de novo* next Session. A heavy arrear remains, for all classes, even the Unitarians, have been put off.

Wishing well to our Constitution, and feeling uneasy under the opinion which the ignorance displayed by the House of Lords has produced in the people, and having great faith in the salutary effects of instruction, we would throw out a hint to our Legislators by nature, from which they may profit. It is impossible that instruction can altogether cure natural incapacity; but nature has made men more nearly equal than is generally supposed. Now the House of Lords, if it wishes well to itself, should avail itself as much as possible of means to counteract the evils to which we have alluded. We would in sober earnestness recommend the passing a Standing Order (equivalent to the by-laws in other Corporations), to exclude from voting and deliberating all persons who have not undergone a course of study in certain branches of knowledge so as to prevent the body from suffering in general estimation by the display of gross ignorance.

Ireland seems to be in a tolerably prosperous and tranquil state.—The Catholic Association have again met and their proceedings are marked by a spirit of conciliation and forbearance that reflects the greatest discredit on all their bigotted enemies. The Dissenters of England, say they, are struggling to get free from the disabilities which attach to them, but refuse to make Common Cause with us.---Our principles are not so narrow, and self interested—We wish to see every man enjoy the full liberty of a Briton, while following the dictates of his own conscience. Let us voluntarily petition Parliament to accede to the claims of the Dissenters.—What an odious picture, as contrasted with the conduct of the Catholics, does one of the last acts of Lord Manners, in his twenty years domination as Lord Chancellor of Ireland appear! Sir Patrick Bellew, an Irish Baronet of unspotted fame, and of an old and respectable family, applied to him in June, for a Commission of the Peace, which that *liberal* minded Lord actually refused, on the ground that the worthy Baronet was a member of the Catholic Association !!! This is justly considered by the Catholics as a deliberate insult passed upon them all, and they have not failed to express themselves warmly on the subject.

No thanks to Lord Manners and other worthy Anti-Catholics, who complacently declare in Parliament. that justice is equally and impartially administered to every Irish subject of either Church, the Catholic members of the Irish Bar are now to be allowed patents of precedence—By with holding from them this distinction hitherto, they have been placed on a most degrading footing in respect to their Protestant brethren.

We have another notable instance of the "spirit of the Times."—No less than 130 Ministers of the Presbyterian Church met, and were for several days, in warm debate on the question, whether Mr. Porter a Professor in the College at Belfast, should not be deprived of every means of livelihood, in consequence of having declared himself an Arian—Locke and Newton were both known to profess Arian principles; fortunate Shades, of the immortal great, what would ye have thought, of the meek precepts, of this most tolerant age!—

A better practical refutation of the opinion so warmly upheld by such Protestants, as in refusing emancipation to the Catholics, ignorantly contend that the doctrines and practice of the Romish Church are completely subversive of Civil Liberty, could scarcely be desired than that exhibited, in the recent noble conduct of the Pope of Rome.

In spite of the ravings, remonstrances, and resistance of that contemptible fanatic Ferdinand of Spain, His Holiness has openly acknowledged the independence of Spanish America, and has publicly ordained Bishops for the several States.

The opposite line of policy, pursued by those orthodox members of our Church, casts a stain upon Prostestantism, while it eternally disgrace themselves.

The latest news, from Portugal was pretty faithfully summed up in our Extra of Friday last, and under our Europe head we have republished the changes in the Portuguese ministry, which is now composed of men devoted to the new constitution—Not so, it is broadly asserted are the Foreign Ministers at the Court of Lisbon—they sneer at and throw every obstacle in the way of the Infanta's Government—Our Ambassador Sir William A'Court is accused of being the greatest enemy of them all to the charter, and both in his measures on the spot and in the reports he sends home tries to injure the cause of freedom while he misrepresents the state of things in Portugal and makes it appear that the constitution is unpopular, through really the great body of the people are attached to it. But we must defer to another day our observations upon this subject; suffice it to say that Sir William is well known as a rank Tory and that from the plots which our Ex-Ministers are supposed to be carrying on throughout the continent to thwart Mr. Canning's Foreign Policy, such a line of conduct, if pursued by him, would appear to be part of the grand plan.—Lord Londonderry's insinuations as to Mr. Canning's want of influence in Foreign Courts seems a dark indication of such a concert,—the suspicious conduct of the French Ministry another—but Mr. Canning is not to be out done; and should he obtain proof of a conspiracy of the kind, some Noble Lords would stand in a woeful predicament.

The Apostolicals still keep up dissensions on the frontier---One day the Spanish side is agitated---The next the Portuguese---They are trying to create a party in favor of Don Miguel in the interior of Portugal, and should they succeed, expect to embarrass our army, which they say cannot interfere with internal insurrection---Don Miguel remains at Vienna, and positively refuses to cross the Atlantic---He no doubt expects to be placed on the Portuguese throne when of age; and it is thought there will then be a great struggle in Portugal---Ferdinand of Spain, pursues the same crooked policy, that he has adopted for these last twelve months.

Notwithstanding the simultaneous and unanimous opposition of the French people, the Press of France has again been placed under the strictest censorship.—Their feelings cannot now find a vent—but through private channels, it has been ascertained that this most odious measure, has excited universal discontent, and even some of the persons whom the Ministry thought proper to nominate censors, have refused the detestable post—The censors, such as they are, seem determined to work for their pay—whole columns, nay half of the Journals now issue from the press entirely blank! and not a syllable appears, which can lead to any safe conclusion as to the state of France, or Foreign Politics generally—Mr. Villele's Ministry, was at one time, thought well of; but now, there can be but one opinion respecting it—It has destroyed the only true test by which its character could be determined--Night, dark night, is suited to the darkest deeds, and in the night of the Press, a profligate Ministry think they may commit the blackest crimes unobserved—But these imbeciles do not seem to see one happy consequence resulting from the measure--for nothing that now appears in their praise, in the papers will be credited; while any calumny circulated among the people, or which may find its way into Foreign Journals cannot be satisfactorily contradicted and will be as greedily listened to, as generally believed.

Public Functionaries who are inimical to the freedom of the Press must be dead to honest fame, or blind to the means of acquiring it.

A dark and threatening cloud has passed over the destinies of Greece, and has excited in every generous bosom the most sensible concern and alarm—The Greeks animated by the presence of Lord Cochrane had laid aside all differences and in the latter end of April, the most distinguished leaders had concentrated their forces, from different quarters, in the vicinity of Athens. On the 25th April, says General Church, in his despatches to the Greek Government, we were in possession of the Pireaus, but that strong position the Monastery of St. Spiridion still held out against us—The garrison consisting of about 500 men at length capitulated on the 27th---leaving the Monastery with all the honors of war—Every imaginable precaution was used to prevent disturbances between them and the Greek soldiery, while passing to the Turkish army who were blockading the Acropolis—Several distinguished Greek Officers placed themselves in the midst of the Turks as hostages for their safety; and a steady well disposed body of cavalry were posted between them and the Greek Infantry—Immediately after the Turks had left it, a body of soldiers threw themelves into the Monastery in hopes of a golden harvest, but exasperated by disappointment they crowded after the Turks, and one of them seized the sword of a Turkish Officer, who instantly shot him dead, and a scene of uncontrollable violence immediately arose, that would disgrace the annals of the most barbarous nations—At the imminent risk of their own lives every Greek Officer flew with one accord to check this damnable breach of faith, while as the Turks in their flight approached their own camp, the batteries opened upon them, and dealt death throughout the columns of both parties.

A body of Suliotes at that moment rushed between the Turks and the Greeks, and succeeded in repressing this disgraceful butchery—These noble fellows have redeemed the character of their countrymen, and the only excuse which can be offered for the others, is, that they have before suffered similar usage from the Turks, and latterly endured hardships that had driven them to distraction.

—General Church says "my indignation is "such, at this moment, that nothing but the "apprehension of a greater misfortune—the "fall of Athens—and a conviction that there "was no premiditation in the act, could in"duce me to remain in the camp."

From the candid and impartial manner in which General Church writes we are inclined to place great faith, in his despatches, and instead of the exaggerated accounts of the subsequent reverses of the Greeks, written by persons who seem to glory in their present disasters and temporary disgrace, recommend to the attention of our readers, another despatch from General Church dated the 9th May—three days after the tremendous battle of the 6th, which has been made so much of, though on that day nothing of the kind appears to have occurred—General Karasikaki by some accounts, was said to have been wounded in a skirmish, on the 28th April, the day after the massacre of the Turks, but General Church says he fell in the battle of the 8th May.—From this and various other accounts we are led to believe that the Greek cause is not so hopeless as has been represented, but we fear the fall of the Acropolis on the 2d June is too true;—Subsequently to the disasters of the 8th May, Lord Cochrane had left the coast of Attica, but whither bound was for some time uncertain—In the end of the month, he was cruizing off the N. W. Coast of the Morea, where he had taken several of the enemy's ships, but by the latest advices, there is reason to fear, that a Turkish Fleet of 30 Sail must have fallen in with the gallant Admiral; whose force at that time it is to be dreaded was too small to compete against so powerful an enemy.—Should he fall the fate of Greece will indeed be decided.—There is the same talk still, of the interference of the European powers in favor of Greece, and we think at length, with some show of earnest. It is said the combined Fleets of Russia, France and England, will prevent the Turkish and Egyptian fleets from co-operating with their Turkish forces on shore, which measure would certainly yet save Greece.

Having in our Extra of Friday announced the arrival of His Excellency Sir J. Malcolm G. C. B. who is appointed to succeed the Honourable M. Elphinstone as Governor of this Presidency, we scarcely think it necessary to take further notice of an event that must have already so widely circulated throughout the Indian Empire.

Any observation by us on the characters of these illustrious personages would be quite superfluous since the public mind is already so saturated with their talents and virtues, that it were presumption to imagine ourselves capable of adding to the fame of either.

The object for which the public meeting for the 5th proximo has been convened (and the cause of the re-opening of our Theatre, are much too interesting to society to be unknown to the meanest of its members.

The Honourable M. Elpinstone embarkes on the Palinurus for the Red Sea on the 15th proximo.

We have late letters from the Camp at Kolapore which confirm the news given in our last; but we regret to observe that the Cholera is committing dreadful ravages amongst the troops.

The Steamer Ganges we believe returns to Calcutta, and it is said that two Steamers are soon to be built here, and that a third drawing very little water will hereafter constantly ply between this place and Panwell.

The Madras Courier having received London Papers of the 6th July, ours reaching to the 5th only, announces, positively, the appointment of Lord William Bentinck as Governor General of India --- Private letters received here, speak to the same effect, though the papers in our possession only mention it as a vague rumour.

Lord Charles Somerset has found it prudent to resign—No other Governor of the Cape has yet been appointed, tho' the London Journals have in their discretion named not a few.

The following ships were advertised for Bombay—The Upton Castle, Capt. P. Wildidge, to sail positively on the 20th July, and to touch at Point de Galle—The Mountstuart Elphinstone expected to arrive and sail in August—The Sesostris, Bouchier on the 15th July—Brig Brittannia, Ferris, on the 12th ditto.

Considerable anxiety existed in the beginning of July in London as to the fate of the Thalia Capt. Biden, she having left Bengal for England on the 7th January.

By private letters from London of the 5th July, it appears that the Court of Directors are at length about to terminate their labours regarding the Bombay Marine, and have obtained the warrant of the King in Council, granting Martial Law and relative Navy Rank to that long neglected Service---It is rumoured here likewise that a Post Captain of the Navy has been appointed superintendent; but the name of the fortunate candidate, we have been unable to ascertain.

Sir James Macintosh is, we understand, immediately going to press with his History of England. The first volume in 4to will, it is said, be published the commencement of the ensuing year.

Old Drury Lane has succeeded in getting rid of a great portion of her debt and the Committee of Management at a late meeting of the Proprieters of the Theatre declared that they expected soon to liquidate the balance which is rather less than £15,000.

On the 18th of June Lord Plunket took his seat as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland.

We are happy to percieve that our Gracious Sovereign seems in excellent health.

The accounts contained in the provincial papers, as well from the manufacturing as from the agricultural districts, are of the most favourable character. In the former we find renewed activity; in the latter, every promise of a fertile and abundant harvest.

In ordinary times, we entertain too great a respect for the purses of the good people of Bombay, to assist the operation of that never ending drain, finery for Ladies,—but at the present interesting moment their appetite for dress should be liberally indulged, and their taste in selection assisted, and with that view we present to our fair readers, the fashions for July last, taken from Ackerman's Repository and La belle Assemblee.

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

Carriage Costume.—Missolonghi dress of grass-green silk *barége*, with an elegant shawl pattern border of various colours, and nearly half a yard deep; beneath is a flounce of grass-green *crèpe lisse*, arranged in festoons. The *corsage* has a little fulness, and is straight across the bust; the sleeves are *en gigot*, with two rows of shawl pattern scalloped trimmings on the shoulders. Pelisse of *tulle*, with a white satin cording and scalloped blonde lace at the edge; full behind, and terminating at the waist, but extending below the *ceinture* in front; standing-up collar, confined by a ribbon of royal purple and gold slider, ornamented amulet cross suspended, reaching to the waist. White *gros de Naples* Spanish hat; the brim very large. turned up and slashed all round, the interstices filled up with green *crepe lisse*, headed by rose-colour satin buttons. On the right side of the crown are placed some bell-shaped feather-flowers, and a plume of pink and white ostrich-feathers, which fall over the front of the frout hat. The hair is parted from the forehead, and in ringlets on each side. Gold filigree ear-rings and bracelets; silk *barége* azure scarf; yellow gloves and shoes.

Ball Dress.—Frock of white *crepe lisse* over a rose-colour satin slip: the *corsage* is full, and ornamented with pendant bows or loops of rose-colour gauze ribbon. The sleeves are short and full, confined by a rose-colour [illegible] band round the arm, and the shoulders decorated with epaulettes formed of loops similar to those that adorn the bust, only larger. The skirt has as a very deep and full puffing of *crepe lisse*, tastefully trimmed with moss-roses attached to loops of rose-colour gauze ribbon, arranged pyramidally, and alternately placed at the upper and lower edges of the puffing; rose-colour satin rouleau beneath. Shaded rose-colour gauze sash, fastened by an embossed gold buckle on the left side, without bows, but having three ends of different lengths, each terminated with a double bow. The hair is dressed in curls in front, with a plain and a plaited band above, and *à la couronne* at stop; and *belles du jour* (convolvuluses) are interspersed. Necklace and earrings of Neapolitan or seed-beads, dispersed in a tasteful and novel style. White kid gloves, slashed at the top, and admitting pink satin which ties in a small bow. Bracelets formed of two chains of twisted gold, and fastened by a white cornelian clasp. Parisian gold chain, and eye-glass. White satin shoes.—*Ackermann's Repository.*

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

Carriage Dress.—A dress of straw-coloured muslin, spotted with bright geranium. Two flounces surround the border, scalloped at the edges, and bound with geranium-coloured satin. The body made plain, with a cleft collar round the bust. Long sleeves of white India muslin, finished at the wrists with scallops, and a broad gold bracelet of rich workmanship next the hand. The dress is made partially low, and under it is worn a *fichu* of *tulle*, with a pointed collar *a la Vandyke*, the points trimmed round with narrow lace. A hat of white chip, with two rosettes of white gauze ribbon placed over each temple beneath the brim. The hair arranged in long and large curls, confined across the forehead with a *bandeau* of twisted ribbon. The hat is crowned with two beautiful white ostrich feathers, the ends bending back towards the crown. Very broad strings of white figured gauze ribbon, with a rich pearl edge, depend over the bust.

Afternoon Dress.—A dress of fine India muslin, trimmed at the border with two rows of

lozenge diamonds formed of muslin doubled, and each lozenge trimmed round with narrow lace. Each row of this novel kind of trimming is surmounted by elegant embroidery in satin-stitch, worked on the dress; the row that is above the upper range of ornaments, is remarkably rich and beautiful. The body is *à la Circassienne*, the upper drapery of which discovers a chemisette tucker of fine muslin, laid in small plaits, and trimmed with narrow lace. The sleeves are *en gigot*, with mancherons *à la Vandyke*. edged round with lace, as are the long antique points at the wrists. Next the hand are broad gold bracelets, fastened with a cameo head. A white chip hat is worn with this dress, with an elegant plumage of white marabouts, and *aigrettes à la militaire* formed of the green and yellow feathers of the parrot.—(*La Belle Assemblee.*)

The following rich Parliamentary treat has been kindly sent to us by a correspondent and deserves the particular attention of our readers.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY JUNE 26.

EXPENCE OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

The Marquis of Londonderry made a long speech on the usual returns of the expenditure in the Foreign Office comparing 1822 with 1826 with a view to show the increased expences since Mr. Canning held that Office

Lord Dudley and Ward stated that the difference arose from the extension of our comercial intercourse with foreign countries particularly with South America; a greater number of Consuls having been necessarily appointed—and the universally approved principle having been adopted, that of substituting fixed salaries for fees—Since the Noble Marquis had made observations on this subject before, and it appeared he had so recently discovered how essential it was to the well being of a state, that the most rigid economy should be observed, even down to the furnishing of a house, he (Lord D.) had looked into the matter; and the result was, that he found in the Foreign Office a document shewing that the Noble Marquis had applied for a pension, on his returning from being Ambassador at Vienna, on which the Earl of Liverpool had made this striking comment—"*This is too bad*" as the observations and motives of the Noble Lord had been thrown out with a vague hope of being able to fix upon the Right Hon. Gen. the charge of being prodigal in the expenditure of the public money (hear, hear) he (Lord Dudley and Ward) had taken pains to ascertain what were the sums which his Right Hon. Friend, and what were the sums which the Noble Lord, had received in their public capacities, and the result was simply this—that his Right hon. Friend, the disinterestedness of whose character must be acknowledged by all who had an opportunity of knowing him, had in the course of between thirty and forty years of public life received between sixty and seventy thousand pounds of the public money, what the Noble Lord had in the course of ten years received *a hundred and three score thousand pounds* (hear, hear, and laughter) he did not mean to say any thing disrespectful of the services of the Noble Marquis, of which he was no judge—for he really was not acquainted with them, he therefore did not mean to express the slightest doubt but that they were cheap at the money—But what he did mean to say, was, that when attempts were made, even by implication to fix upon the Right Hon. Gen. at the head of the Administration the charge of being a prodigal servant, it was but fair and right that the public should be put in possession of the facts; so that they might judge whose services had been most in proportion to the recompence received.

Hampshire Telegraph, July 2d 1827.

"THIS IS TOO BAD."—By Lord LIVERPOOL.

To dig a pit and tumble in,
To drop the chin, while others grin,
To shew with rage one's running mad;
This, LONDONDERRY, *is too bad!*

To talk of fingers in our purse,
And prove one's self a great deal worse,
If, asking, it could have been had;
This, LONDONDERRY, *is too bad!*

To spite the man, or wrong or right,
To shew the teeth that cannot bite,
Make merry foes and friends quite sad;
This, really really, *is too bad!*

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Asst. Surg. Thos. Brown.
Lieut. J. Anderson, M. N I.
Lieut. Wm. Long, 8th Bombay N. I.
Capt. W. Jacob, Artillery.
Asst. Surg. James Williamson.
Asst. Surg. H. P. Hawthorn.
Asst. Surg. James Murray.
Asst. Surg. James J. Thomson,
Asst. Surg. Wye.
Capt. W. Lester, Artillery.
Capt. James Macdonald, 45th Regt.
Asst Surg. E W. Edwards.
Asst. Surg Wm. R. Deacan.
Cadet G. P. Ball.
Cadet H. Rawlinson.
Cadet N. P. McDougall.
Cadet C. J. T. Dubre.
Cadet Wm. Brown.
Cadet S. W. Hart.
Cadet Thos. Christie.
Dadet A. S. Pemberton.
Cadet T. B. Hamilton, 1st Lt. Cy.
Asst Surg. Alex. Mckenzie Lyon.
Lieut. H. H. Hobson. 20th N. I.
Lieut. H. C. Teasdale, 26th Rt.
DEPARTURES.—Capt. J. Hancock, Pioneers.
Capt. George B. Aitchison, Major of Brigade.
Asst. Surg. Wm. Erskine, Civil Surgeon.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 26th The Hon'ble Company's Chartered Ship Neptune, Capt. John Cumberlege, from London. 6th July.

— Do. Ship Sir William Wallace, (Free Trader) John Brown Com. from 16th June.

— 31st Ship Dragnan, John Mckenzie, Com. from Calcutta, 26th July.

Passengers per H. C. C. Neptune.—His Excellency Sir John Malcolm, G. C. B.; Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart. Aid de-Camp; Lady M. Campbell; Mr. Js Little, Private Secretary to Sir John Malcolm; Lieut. H. Hobson 20th Regiment; Cornet Thomas Hamilton 1st Bombay Cavalry; Mr. William Money Free Merchant; Messrs. Charles Tracey, William Escombe, Edward Chamer, Richard Frampton. Writers; William Deacon, J. Thompson, J. Williamson, John Wye, Js. Murray, Hugh Hathom, Assistant Surgeons; Charles Dufree, S. Hart. M. McDougal, N. Rowlinson, G. Ball, William Brown, Alexander Pemberton, Thomas Chistie Cadets; J. F. Prentice Votunteer Bombay Marine; Lieutenant Edward Newton; Cornet Edward Scott; Cornet David Gordon, in charge of the detachment of H. M. 4th Dragoons.

Per Sir William Wallace.—Messrs. A. M. Lyon; William Thompson; John Gordon and G. Grey.

DEPARTURES.—24th Armed Ketch Chacer, Mussa Peerbhoy Syrang, to Surat.

— 28th Ship Competitor, (Free Trader,) James Jackson, Com. to London.

Passengers by Competitor.—Mrs. Leggett; Miss Leggett; Master H. Leggett; Lieut. John Storey; Mrs. Jane Storey.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Bolton, for London.
Katherine Stewart Forbes, for ditto.
Dorothy, for Liverpool.
King George 4th, for Calcutta,
Clairmont, for Persian Gulph.
French.—La Clarisse for Malabar Coast and Madras.
Arab.—Darrea Beggy, for Mocha.
Eral Fold, for ditto.

CALCUTTA.

SHIPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

OCTOBER.—4. Arab ship Taujee, Nacoda, from Muscat.

REMARKS.

Extracts from the Report from the Ship Eliza, Captain David Sutton, from London, Portsmouth the 3d June, and Madras the 23d September.

Thursday, 4 P. M. 27th September, 1827.—Lat. 17° 1' North, Long. 84° 40' East, fell in with and boarded a Country Sloop, dismasted, loss of rudder, and laden with Salt, about 3 feet of water in the hold, and seemed to have been abandoned only a short time—found nothing on board.

— The English Ship Marquis of Lansdown, Captain Robert Noyes, from New South Wales 20th May, Batavia, and Singapore 26th August.

— The French Ship Nancy, Captain C. Guezence, from Bordeaux 2d July.

Passengers per Ship Eliza, Captain David Sutton, from London:—Mrs. A. Jackson; Misses C. Fulcher, L. Carfield, C. Carfield, and C. Moore; Messrs. C. Y. Bazette, W. Nisbett. W. E. Warden, E. W. Ravenscroft, and J. S. B. Ottley, Cadets; Mr. R. S. Thompson, free merchant; Messrs. H. Maxwell and J. Fulton.—*From Madras:*—Captain Greig, Country Service; and Mr. Watts, Branch Pilot.

Per Ship Marquis of Lansdown, from Batavia.—Mr. Gordon, Merchant;—*From Singapore* Mr. A. Watt, Merchant;—*From Penang* Mr. Black, H. C. Surveyor.

Per French Ship Nancy from Bordeaux.—Messrs. C. Gervain, A. Berthend and La Morrien, Merchants; Walter Du Ciquor.

VESSEL EXPECTED TO SAIL.

— The Ship Illustre Almeida, Captain C. Daly, for Bombay in 3 or 4 days.

DEPARTURES.

OCTOBER.—6. H. C. Brig Helen, J. J. R. Bowman, for Amherst Island.

MADRAS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

OCT. 19. — Ship Hashmy, S. Lee, from Calcutta 1st September, and Masulipatam 6th Oct.

" — 11. — Ship Arjuna, G. F. Gottlieb, from Pinang 26th August, and Pedier Coast 26th September.

— Do. — Ship Lord Amherst, R. Edwards, from Amherst 30th August.

— Do. — Ship Forth, D. Proudfoot, from Rangoon 17th September.

" — 12. — Brig Minerva, J. P. Phillips, from Rangoon 30th July, and Pinang 3d Sept.

" — 13. — Brig Dolphin, J. De Sylva, from Vizagapatam 18th July, and Pondoomarka 10th August.

" — 14. — H. C. C. Antelope, Lieut. F. Elwan from Calcutta, 28th Sept.

" — 17. — Ship Ship Diadem, Wilson, from London 10th June.

" — Do. — H. C. C. Ship Childe Harold, W. W. West, from Portsmouth 23d June.

DEPARTURES.

OCT. 11. — Brig Norfolk. M. Kingsell, for Padang.

" — 12. — Ship Venilia, W. Wamesley, for Calcutta,

" — Do. — Ship Eleanor, C. Tabor, for Amherst,

" — 13. — Ship Francis Charlotte, James Talbert, for Mauritius;

" — Do. — Ship David Scott, R. Tornhill, for London.

" — 14. — H. C. Ship Ernaad, A. Corstorphan, for Amherst.

" — 15. — Ship Lord Amherst, R. Edwards for Calcutta.

" — 16. — Brig Grecian, J. Allen, for Calcutta.

" — Do. — Brig Hottentot, J. Sinclair, for Pinang and Padang.

" — 17. — Brig Emelia, Dufoy, for the Malabar Coast.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. C. C. Antelope, Lieutenant F. Elwan.
Ship James Sibbald, Captain J. K. Forbes.
Ship Felicitas, Captain P. Campbell.
Ship Hashmy, Captain S. Lee.
Ship Arjuna, Captain G. F. Gottlieb.
Ship Forth, Captain D. Proudfoot.
Ship Diadem, Captain Wilson.
Ship Clide Harold, Captain West.
Brig Louisa, Captain R. Harris.
Brig Skylark, Captain F. L, Symers.
Brig Minerva, Captain J. P. Phillips.
Brig Dolphin, Captain J. De Sylva.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—October 20th, at St Thomas's Church by the Rev. E. Mainwaring, Ingram Chapman Esq. Commanding Ship K. S. Forbes, to Agnes Stannus, eldest daughter of Lt. Colonel Willis, Town Major of Bombay.

On the 24th instant, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Edward Mainwaring, Henry Hancock Esquire, of the Hon'ble Company's Military Service, to Susan, youngest daughter of Francis De Berckem, Esquire, of Upper Clapton, Middlesex.

BIRTH.—At Poona, on the 23d Inst. the Lady of Lieut. G. Eyre, H. M.'s 29th Regt. of a son.

DEATHS.—At Asserghur, on the 5th Inst. Lieut. Mark Giberne, of the 23d. Regt. N. I.

At Surat, on Sunday the 14th October, W. A. Jones Esq. Judge and Criminal Judge of that City and Zilla.

At Colabah, on the 28th Instant, the Lady of T. C. Fraser Esquire, of the Civil Service, aged 27 years.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.—At the Cathedral, Calcutta, on the 3d October, by the Reverend William Eales, Mr William Bedell, to Miss Frances Elizabeth Ann Sivright.

At Calcutta, on the 3d October, Mr. Alexander Dias, to Miss Elizabeth Pereira, daughter of the late Mr. Francis Pereira.

At Calcutta, on the 5th October, at St John's Cathedral, by the Venerable Archdeacon Corrie, Mr. John Kelso, to Miss Harriet Elvira Benjamine.

BIRTHS.—At the residence of Captain Bruce, Ballygunge, on the 3d October, the lady of William Bruce, junior, Esq. of a son and heir.

At Calcutta, on the 6th October, the lady of T. Scallan, Esq., of the Bengal Marine, of a son and heir.

At Calcutta, on the 6th October, Mrs P. D'Cruz, of a Son and Heir.

DEATHS.—At Moorshedabad, on the 2d October, Robert Creighton, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 30 years.

At the Presidency General Hospital, on the 2d October, of consumption, Serjeant Edward R. Newham, of the Town Major's Department, Fort William, aged 23 years.

At Calcutta, on the 5th October, Mrs. Mary Moran, wife of the late Mr. Moran, aged 32 years.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 6th October, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Stone.

At Calcutta, on Saturday the 6th October, Mrs. Ann Rees, leaving a disconsolate Husband and four Children, to bewail her irreparable loss.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Masulipatam, on the 8th Instant, at the House of Thomas Owen, Esq. by the Rev. E. P. Lewis, Melville Walker, Esq. of the 16th Lancers, Eldest Son of Rear Admiral Walker, C. B. to Fanny Matilda Welch, eldest daughter of Thos. Welch, Esq. of Harley-street.

At Bangalore, on the 13th Instant, by the Rev. Mr. Malkin, Lieut. J. Butler, of the Royal Regt. to Miss Selina Pritzler.

BIRTHS.—On the 8th Instant, at Nellore, the Lady of E. Smalley, Esq. of a daughter.

At Bellary on the 9th Instant, the Lady of Captain Charles Sinclair, 24th Regiment N. I. of a daughter.

At the Presidency, on the 9th of October, Mrs. Anne Taylor, wife of Mr. George Taylor of a Son.

On the 11 instant, the wife of Commissariat Serjeant James O'Meara, of a Son.

At Bangalore, on Friday morning the 12th Instant, the Wife of Quarter Master Avery, of the 1st Horse Brigade Artillery; of a Son.

At Jaulnah, on the 29th ultimo, the Lady of Captain T. P. Bail, Assistant Quarter Master General Light Field Divsion of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At the Presidency, on the 9th of October, Mrs. Anne Taylor, wife of Mr. George Taylor, aged 20 years. and leaving a husband and two children to deplore her loss.

On the 11th Instant, Mr. James A. Fitzsimons, aged 21 years.

At Pondicherry, on the 13th Instant, Madame De Bausset, aged 67 years and 6 months, relect of the late Chevalier Pierre, de Bausset, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.—At St. George's Hanover-square London, on the 20th instant, Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart. to Miss eldest daughter of Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G. C. B.

DEATHS.—Henry, eldest son of Sir Robert Wilson, M. P., after a long illness contracted on service in the East Indies.

On Tuesday, the 3d inst., at Clapham, in his 77th year, Edward Parry, Esq., of Gower-street, Bedford-square, one of the Directors of the East India Company.

On the 5th inst., at his house, North End, Hampstead, after a short but most severe illness, Captain Percy Earl, of the East India ship *Aurora*.

On the 29th ult., at Ashburton, Devon, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Thomas Higgins, of the East India Company's service, Bengal Establishment.

Madras.

CURRENT VALUE OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Wednesday, October 17.

Six per Cent Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....28¼ *Premium.*
At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....26¼ *Premium*

Five per Cent Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....1 *Discount.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees 1 *Discount.*

We have great pleasure in announcing the safe arrival of H. M. Yacht *Herald*, Captain E. W. Astley, from London the 7th July—She made the roads early this Morning—A signal Gun was fired a little after sun rise, when it was ascertained that the Right Honorable S. R. Lushington, our new Governor, was on board—a salute of 19 Guns was immediately fired from the Saluting Battery which was returned by the *Herald*. The H. C. Cruizer Antelope then saluted the Governor, which was also returned from the Governor's Vessel.

The Right Honorable S. R. Lushington landed at 11 o'clock at the Sea Gate of the Fort, under the like honors, from whence he proceeded through a street formed by the Troops in Garrison, to the Council Chamber and took the prescribed oaths, which was announced by another salute of 19 Guns.

We have also to announce the arrival of Ships *Diadem* Capt. Wilson, and the *Childe Harold*, Capt. West, both from England—the former left on the 10th and the latter on the 23d June.

Passengers per Diadem, for Bengal.—Mrs Pitti, Miss Pettis, Master Pettis, Thomas Hewit, Esq.

Per Childe Harold, For Madras.—Mrs. Carter, Mrs, O'Niell, Mrs. Ralston Col. Carter, Mrs. Royals Mr. O'Nisell, Assist. Surgeon, Mr. Richmond, do.; Mr. Ralston, Veterinary do.; J. Christie Cadet,

For Bengal:—Mrs. Mathers and Child, Miss Henderson, Miss Wells, Captain Symes, 57th N. I. Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Buckingham Young, Cadet, Mr. W. B. Young, do.; Mr. Bell, M. Shillingfor, and six Native Servants.

JAVA.

We are sorry to learn by the latest arrivals from Batavia that the Insurgents had resumed hostilities with fresh vigour and activity. It is stated that Deepo Negoro had made an attack on Dijogo Carta with a well equipped body of troops and had not been effectually repulsed when the last account came away—Simultaneous attacks were made on the Dutch posts at Passar Giddie and Boro Bido for the evident object of distracting attention and harrassing the European troops by forcing them to operations in the field in support of the points on which the attacks are directed. That object attained (and we believe that it has been pursued with the most fatal effects to the health of the newly arrived levies) the Insurgents withdraw and seldom hazard a more serious collision with the superior energy and discipline of the European troops.

The Pangerang of Serang who has borne a conspicuous part on the Insurgent side had come over to the Dutch and has been received with flattering distinction, but we cannot attach much weight to the mere circumstance of his defection because we know that not many months ago the son of Deepo Negoro acted a similar part, but took the earliest occasion of returning to his father with all his followers and a supply of arms and amunition which he had received or taken in the Dutch lines.

We think much more importance due to the arrival of Col. Nahus from Holland. This gallant and high spirited Officer had arrived at Anjier as the Orynthia was on the point of sailing His extensive experience at the native courts, his well established character and popularity, and his liberal principles and feelings are all calculated to make his presence in Java at this moment of the most essential importance to the interests of his Royal master.

We hear that the health of the Commissioner General is in a declining state.—*Singapore Chronicle, August* 16.

JUNE 14.

Dinner from the East India Company to His Majesty's Ministers, on Sir John Malcolm's appointment.—Last evening, the Directors of the Honourable East India Company gave a sumptuous entertainment at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, on the occasion of Sir J. Malcolm's appointment to the Presidency of Bombay. About 150 noblemen and gentlemen of the first rank and consideration in the country were present. Amongst the guests were the Duke of Wellington, the

(*Continued in the Appendix*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY THOMAS RIGBY, IN BELL LANE No. 7.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31st 1827.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

[illegible]AY, JUNE 12.

ABOLITION OF SINECURES.

Lord GOSVENOR gave notice of his intention next Session to move for a Committee to ascertain what difficulty laid in the way of the abolition of the office of Lord Justice General in Scotland. This and many sinecure offices were still existing, and his object would be to put an end to the same.—Lord GODERICH stated, that Government had it in contemplation to propose to Parliament the abolition of the office alluded to, and others.

THE CORN BILL.—The Report of the Committee on this Bill being read, Lord COLCHESTER, said he objected both to the principle of the Bill, and to its leading provisions: first, because it made this country depend on foreigners for the means of subsistence; and, secondly, because the policy of the measure was bad. It would bring on an impoverished starving population: the agricultural labourer would be in the same state as the starving manufacturers. The Bill would also operate against Ireland, by giving to foreigners the capital which should promote the interest of that part of the United Kingdom. If the House did its duty honestly, they ought to amend the Bill until it was unobjectionable, and come to a proper understanding on the subject with the Commons. It certainly was understood that their Lordships had no right to interfere with any Bills relating to duties. The House of Commons have recorded upon their Journals that they claimed the right to begin all grants of money and collection of duties. The consequence of that understanding was, that their Lordships could not alter a money Bill. If they did, the Bill would be useless. In the Bill before the House, they had made an amendment proposed by a Noble Duke, who was desirous that corn should not be taken out of bond for home consumption until it reached a certain price. It was not certain, if their Lordships allowed the motion to stand as amended, according to the proposal of the Noble Duke, that the other House would reject it. Perhaps the Commons might recommit the Bill, postponing all consideration of that clause which touched their privileges; he was not quite sure that the amendment in question would not prove fatal to the Bill in the other House. Such, in similar cases, had been the result repeatedly. For his own part, however, he was of opinion, that the better way would be to send the Bill, as at present amended, down to the Commons, anticipating that they would be advised, that the best thing they could do for the country would be to frame a new and amended Bill; and thus, by the united labours of both Houses, produce a practical measure adequate to the wants of the country.

The report was then brought up, and several verbal amendments agreed to.—Upon the clause which had been introduced in the Committee, for raising the price at which Bonded Corn might be brought into the market, from 62s. to 66s., Viscount GODERICH rose to move the rejection of his Noble Friend's amendment, and he did so with a sincere conviction on his mind, that the amendment was not calculated to produce the effect intended by the Noble Duke himself. On the contrary, it would aggravate the evils they were all most anxious to avoid. It had been understood that the amendment was proposed with the acquiescence of a Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Huskisson) who had written on the subject to his Noble Friend. A letter from the President of the Board of Trade had been read by his Noble Friend to prove he was proceeding with the sanction of the Right Hon. Gentleman; but he (Lord G.) did think the terms of the letter carried a meaning contrary to the impression made on his Noble Friend. The letter, in his opinion, did not convey the meaning contended for by the Noble Duke. The letter had been addressed to his Noble Friend by the Right Hon. Gentleman, in consequence of a communication received from the Noble Duke, enclosing a copy of the clause to be amended. The Noble Duke was most desirous of having the sanction of the Right Hon. Gentleman. [Hear Lord Goderich read the letter from Mr. Huskisson. It began by adverting to a difficulty with respect to any amendment of this description, to which he (Lord G.) could not allude, unless he merely stated the opinion of an individual.]—It certainly was competent for their Lordships to make any amendment in a Bill from the other House, but it was for the other House to resist any amendment which might interfere with their privileges. It might be left to the other House to say whether they would consent to the amendment or not; but he did not see they were either to agree to it, or send up another Bill. The Noble Lord then adverted to a conversation he had held on the subject with the President of the Board of Trade, and contended that the Noble Duke's amendment had not been sanctioned by his Right Hon. Friend. "I will now," continued his Lordship, "endeavour to shew why the clause introduced by the Noble Duke will not have the effect anticipated from it by him, and those who supported it; and my Noble Friend says, he had not seen the Bill before it came to this House. How that can have happened I do not know, as nothing prevented him seeing it before it was brought forward. When it was brought under the consideration of his Majesty's Government, some clauses were proposed and rejected, while others were adopted. The reciprocity clause is one of those which were not originally in the Bill; but it certainly was not inserted without the Noble Duke having an opportunity of seeing it. Nothing was done by any Member of his Majesty's Government which was not communicated to all. The amendment of the Noble Duke is a departure from the principle of the Bill as laid down in the Resolutions passed in Committee. The first Resolution is—"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that any sort of Foreign Corn, Meal, or Flour, now by law imported into the United Kingdom, may at all times be admissible, upon payment of the duties following." AT ALL TIMES are the words. But what is the effect of the clause to which we have agreed? That clause goes on to say that this importation is not to take place at all times, but only when the price of grain reaches 66s., thereby introducing a perfectly new principle, totally at variance with the Resolution on which the Bill is founded; the Bill, in fact, says we are to have continual importation under certain duties regulated by a gradual scale; the clause, on the contrary, declares we are not to have importation at all until grain reaches a certain price, and therefore establishes in all its force that very system of prohibition we wished to destroy. The amendment of the Noble Duke is intended to secure two purposes—the first, "to prevent the warehousing system from being abused, by the facility it gave to frauds in the averages;" and the second, to prevent those frauds from being mischievous, by causing a glut of foreign corn when there was no demand for it in this country. With regard to the first object, I am at a loss to conceive how Corn in Bond can have the slightest effect upon the averages, which are made by the sales of Corn not in Bond; for, although that passes from hand to hand, it yet remains in the warehouse, and does not come into the calculation of the averages—Besides supposing it did what would be the effect of that? The effect would be to lower the price, raise the duty, and yet not make the supply a bit greater. That being the case, I cannot imagine how my Noble Friend thinks Foreign Corn would pour in upon us in such an overwhelming flow. If this clause was adopted, it would give the holder of Corn in Bond the strongest motives to exert himself to get it out of Bond. I can easily imagine that, between the passing of this Bill and any given time, a certain quantity of Corn may be accumulated in the ware-houses, say a million of quarters; and there it will remain till the price reaches 66s. What stronger inducement can be held out for the holders to release it? If this clause be carried, a door will be open at once to the whole of the Corn in the warehouses, and that, not because it would be wanted, but because an improper system had been adopted. Let my Noble Friend remember, too, that it would come in upon the payment of a duty of 10s. only, and thus effect all the evils he so much wishes to avoid. If this measure be passed, those who have Corn locked up in the warehouses will exert their uttermost to get it out—they will spend a part of their capital in buying up English Corn in order to influence the averages, and raise them to such a height as would liberate what they may have in Bond. It is true, that they will do this at a loss; but it will be better for them to suffer a loss on a part of their capital, than lose the whole of it. If this clause be passed, it will put an end to the warehousing system altogether; and, as my Noble Friend professes that he does not wish to put an end to that system, he must, in consistency, vote against his own clause. Supposing that a foreign merchant, thinking he might safely warehouse Corn in this country, had warehoused 500,000 quarters. At certain periods of the year it is likely that the markets will rise to 61s. 62s. and 63s. or any price approaching to 66s., but not reaching it. This would of course excite a stimulus among the foreign merchants on the other side of the water, who would take advantage of the demand to bring in their Corn, and that long before the price shall have reached 66s. thereby depriving their rivals, who were in bond in this country, of the advantage of the market.—Would not those who were already in bond rather export their Corn to Antwerp, and then bring it back here before the prices reached 66s. and thus be on a par with those who before had the advantage? No man would ever again be fool enough to lock up Corn in a warehouse, whence he could not get it out till the price rose to a certain point? Would not, then, the effect be to annihilate the warehousing system, as far as Corn was concerned? I think we ought to pause before consenting to a measure which would, in times of scarcity, have such a ruinous effect upon the mass of the population. I say, that those who think that the protection of agriculture depends upon putting an end to this system of warehousing, are greatly mistaken in the practical effect which such a measure would have. If the Corn were warehoused in this country, it would be drawn out gradually, as it might suit the views of those who held it, which would prevent the glut which must inevitably ensue from the other plan. Another thing which I consider worthy of the gravest consideration is, that if the Corn be warehoused a broad, not one quarter of it will come to this country in British ships. It would all necessarily come in Dutch, Russian, or Danish ships, according to the place whence it was brought. The shipowner abroad would have the Corn shipped for this country before we could have had time to send vessels to bring it. This is a circumstance which I think may be adduced as a strong additional reason for questioning the policy of any measure which would have any of the effects I have been describing. When I first brought forward this question, I endeavoured to throw off influence of every feeling but that of a desire to do that which was just. If I believed this clause could produce any but the most pernicious results; if it could be shewn to me that it would be attended with any advantage whatever, no personal consideration of being attacked for inconsistency—no fear of the storm which would be raised against me—should make me hesitate in agreeing to the proposition; but such, I am convinced, is not the fact, and I therefore feel it my duty to call upon your Lordships to reject it.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said, his object in proposing the clause was to place such a check upon those warehousing system as would prevent the frauds in the averages, which, as the law at present stood, were liable to be committed. The system appeared to be, for the holders of the corn in bond to buy up the British wheat in the market, thus raise the averages, and then get out of the warehouse just as much as suited their purpose. It was to put down that practice that he had brought forward his clause. (Hear!) His Noble Friend, the Colonial Secretary, had it in his power to adopt the old warehousing system. Why, then, should he not do so, and thus allow him (the Duke) to withdraw the clause? The warehousing system established in 1791 stood on a different principle to that now proposed. Then warehoused corn was not only liable to the high, the low, and the middle duty, but, when bonded, was not let out of the warehouse until it had paid a farther duty of half a crown a bushel. The exaction of duty on wheat, as it came out of the warehouse, was calculated to prevent the frauds of speculators in fixing the average.—The Noble Duke concluded by stating his readiness to withdraw the clause, on the proviso that their Lordships would adopt the principle of the year 1791.

Lord HOLLAND could not but express his surprise that the Noble Duke should propose a condition which must quash the original principle of the Bill which he at one time approved, and which condition was quite inconsistent with the resolutions on which the Bill was founded. The import of those resolutions was, that corn, imported into the Kingdom, should be admissible into the market, at all times for home use. The Noble Duke's amendment says, that corn deposited in warehouses should not be admissible until the market price should have risen to 66s. Could there be any thing more at variance with the resolutions than the clause of the Noble Duke? But, still more, it was subversive of the main principle of the Bill, the great object of which was to substitute in the place of prohibition, a system of protection for the British farmer, by means of a graduated scale of rising or falling price which regulated the importation of foreign grain—while the Noble Duke's proposition was calculated to place the wheat deposited in warehouses under the restrictive operation of the prohibitory system, which the present Bill was intended to repeal. Their Lordships then were bound to reject the clause of the Noble Duke, as contradictory to the spirit of the resolutions, and subversive of the principle of the Bill. But the Noble Lord said that it was not intended to destroy the warehousing system. Then he should say, why alter it? This was to produce the certainty of frequent scarcities and gluts, by keeping the warehouses alternately open and shut. He deprecated the protraction of the measure to which this Amendment was likely to lead, as without meaning to appeal to popular clamour, he thought the present period of tranquillity exceedingly propitious to the final settlement of the question. At a more anxious and unsettled period, no Bill equally favourable to the landed interest could be introduced. It would be wise on their part, therefore, to take the present offer as more favourable than any which was likely to be made them hereafter.

Lord BATHURST maintained that the amendment was in no degree repugnant to the principles of the Bill, and should support it.

Lord FALMOUTH thought the Bill impolitic and unjust, and would oppose it either with or without the Amendment.

The Earl of HAREWOOD thought the clause introduced by the Noble Duke a good one, and he should vote for it, because he wished to restrain the warehousing system, and, because in the event of a deficient harvest, he wished to give the landed interest the turn of the scale.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN said, as to the effect and import of the Amendment, the opinion of the Noble Duke was exceedingly different from that of its other supporters. According to the Noble Duke, it did not militate against the warehousing system, while its other supporters cherished it upon the declared ground of its tendency to restrain that system—a system which had been sanctioned and matured by the wisdom of successive Parliaments, but which Noble Lords now, for the first time, thought proper to condemn. The Amendment must have the effect of bestowing upon foreigners advantages which were taken away from the subjects of this country. The latter would be compelled to withdraw the capital they had embarked in warehouses. The whole term of legislation during the administration of the Noble Earl (Liverpool) and his colleagues, had been in favour of this system, and the present was the first attempt which had been made to change the current. The Noble Lords who supported the Amendment appeared to him to look to the appearance rather than the reality of things; as if they were to assign as the cause of ruin, not the state of the atmosphere but the clouds which floated in it. Did they suppose that there would be less foreign importation because the warehousing sytem was discouraged or destroyed? They were greatly mistaken if they supposed this. The importation could not be prevented, but it could be rendered less capable of a prompt and accurate adaptation to the circumstances of the market, and as likely to produce glut and the depression of price attendant upon it. The effect of the Amendment was to supply motives and afford means to fraud: it consolidated the interest of great bodies of men, with reference to a single point, and thus gave others a temptation to conspire: it annulled some of the most important parts of the Bill, and collaterally struck a violent blow upon the warehousing system. It would lead to the transmission of corn now in bond to Holland, with a view to re-importation. This could be done at an expence of about 3s. per quarter, and the advantages to be gained by it would be 4s.—After several other observations the Noble Lord concluded by expressing his anxious wish that the House would reject the Amendment.

Lord REDESDALE contended that it was necessary for the House to protect the agricultural interests of the country, by duties approximating as nearly to prohibition as was consistent with the safety of that interest. He declared his intention to support the Amendment.

The House then divided, when there appeared—Contents, 122; Non Contents, 133; Majority 11, against rescinding the Amendment of the Duke of Wellington, which accordingly remains part of the Bill.

Lord GODERICH observed that, after the decision to which the House had just come, it would be preposterous in him to oppose any other amendment.

The third reading was then fixed for Friday.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13.

THE CORN LAWS.

Soon after the House met, Viscount GODERICH rose, and said, that after the decision to which the House had come, for the second time, yesterday, it would be quite out of the

question for him to make any farther attempt to change its determination. He considered that the Bill had been finally sanctioned by their Lordships, with the Amendment as a part of it. He had felt it his duty to state the grounds, conceiving that he had a strong case, on which he thought the Amendment not only objectionable, but fatal to the principle of the Bill, and inconsistent with its being carried into effect. He could not depart from that conviction; and, consequently, it was not possible for him to undertake to propose the third reading of the Bill. He, therefore, did not intend to proceed on the Order of the Day for the third reading on Friday.

The Duke of WELLINGTON asked, whether the Order of the Day for the third reading would be discharged, or whether it would not stand, and might not be moved by any Noble Lord?

Lord GREY.—My Lords, I should wish to state what have been the motives of my own conduct, as well as the conduct of some of my Noble Friends. Undoubtedly it is in the Noble Lord's power, if he thinks the amendment so completely mischievous as to render the Bill useless or injurious, to withdraw himself from moving the third reading of it, and having such an opinion, he has done right to abandon it—(Hear, hear.) my Lords, I certainly did not vote for that amendment upon any idea of getting rid of the Bill.—(Hear, hear.) I voted for the amendment, thinking it really an improvement. I certainly should have approved of an amendment if it had been moved by any Noble Friend sitting at the table, but as that amendment was not moved by him, and as the one moved by the Noble Duke seemed to me to be calculated to detect the frauds that had been commited, without impeding the effect of the Bill, I voted for it.—(Hear.) That, my Lords, is still my opinion, and, thinking that a very unjust clamour has been raised on the subject of the Corn Laws—thinking the Goverment has been much to blame for the measures they have adopted, which have much tended to encourage that clamour—thinking also there was no case made out for our immediate interference, nobody having been able to state, that for the last six years there had been any such inconvenince as to have called for the interference of the Government, I could not withhold my vote for the amendment. There had not been during these six years that fluctuation in the prices that had been stated by those Noble Lords who introduced the bill, but being introduced, and feeling that it was connected with the maintenance of interests upon which the prosperity of the country depended, he gave it his support, and voted for it being entertained in the Committee. But, in doing so, he never intended to go into that Committee, with the delusive idea that all power of deliberation was taken away. (Cries of hear, hear.) He owed it to the House and to the country, if any beneficial alterations in his view of the question should be proposed, to vote for them; and therefore it was that he supported the amendment of the Noble Duke; he did so, because he thought the amendment calculated to correct the dangers arising from our system of bonding—a system which was not now defended even by its former advocates; he voted for it under the impression that it might in some measure mitigate, if not avert, the danger to be apprehended from letting loose upon the market such an accumulation of corn as would inundate the country. It was for those persons who, in the first instance, agitated this question of so much delicacy and difficulty, now to suspend the consideration of it, and with that suspension to risk all the exasperation and angry feelings which may exist before any remedy could be applied; it was for them to consider the expediency of such a proceeding, adopted because of the introduction of an Amendment, the only practical effect of which was to defer the period at which foreign corn was to come into the market, from the time the price was 63s. until it was 66s. The important principle of the measure was still the same, and he could believe that, even in the view of those who were most wedded to their own opinions, the Bill had become so vitiated by the alteration, that it ought now to be abandoned. If the alteration was found to be inconvenient, it would have been subject to the consideration of their Lordships at any future period. The Noble Lord could not suppose that his Majesty's Ministers had taken this course for the unworthy object of exciting the feeling of the country against that House; but if that be the effect of their conduct (said the Noble Lord) I am ready to meet it. I stand here, one of a body always ready, while they anxiously and feelingly protected the interests of the people to stand boldly forward in the maintenance of their own rights. (Loud cheers.)—If as we are told, the result of our perseverance in the amendment will be to force a worse measure on us, I, for one, declare that I am not to be intimidated by that threat, and I trust that if that worse Bill comes, that it will meet from your Lordships a firm opposition, and ultimate rejection. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) If we are unhappily to come to that sort of contest, and that there is to exist that sort of exasperation of feeling with which we are threatened between this House and the body of the people, my part is taken.—(Cheers.)—I am one of an order with which I must stand or fall, and whose independence and privileges I will maintain to the last hour of my existence. (The Noble Lord resumed his seat amid loud cheers.)

The Marquis of LANSDOWN—I have no intention, in rising, of entering into any discussion, as there is no question before the House.—["Yes, there is," exclaimed a voice from the Opposition benches.] I say there is not (continued the Noble Marquis), and I rise only for the purpose of answering a question put by the Noble Duke, after my Noble Friend had stated that it was not his intention to propose any further proceedings in this Bill. My Noble Friend found himself obliged, after the questions which were put to him last night as to the third reading of the Bill, to declare that it was not his intention to move the third reading of the Bill. The third reading stand on your Lordships' orders for Friday, and undoubtedly it is open for any Noble Lord who conceives that this Bill will be beneficial to the country, to move the third reading. My Noble Friend has stated distinctly, that as your Lordships have agreed to an amendment which he thinks will be attended with mischievous effects, he does not intend to move that third reading. Those Noble Lords who think that the Bill, as amended, will be beneficial, may move your Lordships to adopt it. I shall not be tempted by the observations of my Noble Friend opposite to state any thing in vindication of what, indeed, wants no vindication—the conduct of my Noble Friend near me, in giving up the Bill, as there will no doubt, be other opportunities of doing that if it be necessary, and of explaining that the measure, as it now stands, is no one he (Lord Goderich) could recommend their Lordships to adopt.

CRIMINAL LAWS.—On the motion of Lord TENTERDEN, the Bills for the amendment of the Criminal Laws were read a second time; and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

FRIDAY, JUNE 15.

CORN BILL.

A considerable crowd of persons, principally concerned in the corn trade, assembled below the bar, anticipating a discussion on the order of the day for the third reading of the Corn Bill. While expectation was at its height, Viscount GODERICH rose, and, without any observation, moved the House should adjourn.—The Lord CHANCELLOR put the question, which was carried in the affirmative.—The Bill was consequently lost.

GAME BILL.—The Marquis of SALISBURY moved the third reading of the Bill to legalise the sale of game, which, after a few words from Lords Roseberry and Winchelsea, was lost by a Majority of 47 to 44.—Adjourned.

Majority and Minority on the Duke of Wellington's Amendments to the Corn Bill on the late discussion.

MAJORITY.—PRESENT.

Aberdeen	Killaloe
Abergaveny	Kinnoul
Abingdon	Lauderdale
Anson	Londonderry
Arbuthnot	Lothian
Arden	Macclesfield
Aylesford	Manvers
Bath and Wales	Mansfield
Balcarras	Melville
Bathurst	Middleton
Beauchamp	Newcastle
Beaufort	Northampton
Bedford	Northumberland
Bolton	Pomfret
Belmore	Poulett
Bradford	Powis
Brownlow	Ravensworth
Bute	Redesdale
Camden	Richmond
Carberry	Rochford
Chichester	Roden
Cassillis	Rodney
Clogher	Rolle
Colchester	Rosslyn
Colville	Rutland
Dacre	Salisbury, Bp.
Datrmouth	Salisbury, Marq.
De Clifford	Saltoun
Delawarr	Saye and Sele
Digby	Shaftesbury
Donegal	Sheffield
Eldon	Sidmouth
Ellenborough	Somers
Errol	Stanhope
Farnham	Strathallen
Fitzwilliam	Talbot
Glasgow	Tankerville
Grey	Teynham
Harewood	Thanet
Hill	Wellington
Howe	Westmoreland
Kenyon	Wicklow

PROXIES.

Allesbury	Exeter	Mount Edgcombe
Albermarle	Forrester	Nelson
Athol	Gray	Northampton
Bagot	Gwyder	Northwick
Belhaven	Harris	Plymouth
Beresford	Hawke	Prudhoe
Breadalbane	Hertford	Queensberry
Buckingham	Jersey	Rivers
Cardigan	Kellie	Romney
Carlisle	Kinnoul	Sherbourne
Carrington	Le Despencer	Sinclair
Churchill	Lonsdale	Stowell
Clancarty	Longford	Stamford
Clogher	Lonsdale	Stradbroke
Dorset	Lorton	Tweeddale
Ely	Montrose	Wicklow

MINORITY.—PRESENT.

Anglesea	Glocester
Aukland	Gosford
Belmore	Grantham
Besborough	Grosvenor
Bexley	Harcourt
Bristol Bishop of	Hardwicke
Bristol, Marq. of	Harrowby
Carlithorpe	Holland
Carlisle	Hood
Carnarvon	Howard de Walden
Cawdor	Ilchester
Chester, Bishop of	King
Clanricarde	Kingston
Clifden	Lake
Clinton	Landaff, Bishop of
Colville	Lansdowne
Cornwallis	Lyndhurst
Courtown	Lucan
Cowper	Mendip
Darlington	Milford
Darnley	Montague
Delamere	Morley
Digby	Ormonde
De Dunstanville	Portland
Devonshire	Roseberry
Downe	St. Albans
Downshire	St. David's
Ducie	St. Helen's
Dudley	St. Vincent
Dufferin	Selsey
Dynevor	Saltesford
Essex	Sligo
Farnborough	Seaford
Ferrery	Spencer
Foley	Somerville
Fortescue	Suffolk
Fitzgibbon	Sussex
Goderich	Sydney
Gower	Wharncliffe
Glocester Bishop of	Winchelsea
Winchester, Bishop of	

PROXIES.

Bangor, Bishop of	Fortescue
Buckinghamshire	Grenville
Byron	Granville
Chichester, Bishop of	St. Germains.
Crewe	Grafton
Clarence	Hereford
Churchill	Howrad of Effingham
Caledon	Home
Carrick	Lincoln Bish. of
Carysford	Lichfield and Coventry, Bish. of
Conyngham	Leeds
Duncan	Longford
Derby	London Bish. of
Denbigh	Marlborough
Erskine	Norwich, Bishop of
Linto	Stafford
Maryborough	Scarborough
Ponsonby	Stuart, of Castle Stuart
Peterborough, Bishop of	Wilton
Songes	Yarborough
Somerset	
Waldegrave	
Winchester	

HOUSE OF LORDS—JULY 2.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

At two o'clock, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Lord Viscount Goderich, took their seats below the Throne, as his Majesty's Commissioners, to give the Royal Assent to several Bills, and to Prorogue the Parliament. The Commons were immediately summoned to the Bar of the House of Lords, to hear the Royal Commission read; and the Speaker, accompanied by several Members, attended.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then read the Royal Commission, authorising the Commissioners to give the Royal Assent to the following Bills which was done in the usual form:—The Vote of Credit Bill; the Revenue Consolidation Bill; the Warehoused Corn Bill; Corn Averages' Bill; the Customs' Laws' Consolidation Bill; Bills relative to the Abolition of the Slave Trade; New South Wales Administration of Justice Bill; the Canada Reserves Bill; Tithes Composition Bill (Ireland); Manor Courts' (Ireland) Bill; Petty Sessions' (Ireland) Bill; Butter Trade (Ireland) Bill; the Boards of Stamps' Consolidation Bill; the New Churches' Bill; Transportion of Offenders' Bill; Sites for Public Buildings' Bill; Arrests on Mesne Process Bill; Costs of Distress (Ireland) Bill; Leith Police Bill; and Taxation of Costs on Private Bills in the House of Lords' Bill

The LORD CHANCELLOR then read his Majesty's Speech, as follows:—

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"We are commanded by his Majesty to express to you the satisfaction which his Majesty feels in being enabled, by the state of the public business, to release you from further attendance in Parliament.

"His Majesty directs us to inform you, that he continues to receive from all Foreign Powers assurances of their earnest desire to cultivate relations of friendship with his Majesty; and that his Majesty's best efforts, as well as his Majesty's communications with his Allies, are unceasingly directed to the termination of existing hostilities, and to the maintenance of general peace.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"His Majesty commands us to thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year, and to assure you that his Majesty has given directions for the careful revision of the financial state of the country, with a view to every diminution of expenditure, which may be found consistent with the necessary demands of the public service, and with the permanent interests good faith, and honour of the nation.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"His Majesty is confident that you participate with his Majesty in the pleasure which his Majesty derives from the indications of a gradual revival of employment in the manufacturing districts.

"His Majesty trusts that although your deliberations on the Corn Laws have not [illegible] during the present Session to a permanent settlement of that important question, the consideration of it will be resumed by you early in the ensuing Session, and that such an arrangement of it may finally be adopted as shall satisfy the reasonable wishes, and reconcile the substantial interests, of all classes of his Majesty's subjects."

The Commission for Proroguing the Parliament was then read;—and the LORD CHANCELLOR declared the Parliament Porogued accordingly.

The Commons retired, and the business of the Session was at an end.

There were few Peers present to witness the Prorogation and but few visitors.

THE TIMES.

THE MONEY-MARKET.

CITY, Tuesday Evening, July 3d.

There is a strong disposition at this moment, among the city capitalists and stockholders, to take a favourable view of the position of the country, and thence to augur an improvement in the value of Government securities. Even those who do not coincide in that view of public affairs, anticipate nearly similar results from the abundance of unemployed capital, and the difficulty of finding a supply of stock, since no more can be created, during the present year at least, to meet the savings of the country at large. This feeling seems to have existed for some time past, but it not manifested itself till the close of the session has given assurances that no unpopular measure of either house (which, in the existing temper of both, was always apprehended while they were sitting) can for several months occur to disturb public confidence. The stock-market, to-day exhibited a slow steady improvement, without agitation, or any re-action of the slightest importance. Consols for the account, which opened at 86¼, closed, sellers, at 86¾. The Commissioners were enabled to make an advantageous purchase of 3 per Cents. Reduced at 85⅞, owing to a temporary difficulty for money, applicable solely, however, to the dealers in that particular stock, and bearing no relation to the state of the market generally. On the security of that stock, about 3 per cent. was given for short loans; but there is little doubt that in a day or two it will be obtained on far better terms. It should be remarked, that the period in which money is least abundant is that immediately preceding the return of the quarter's revenue, especially when it is going on prosperously, when the payments into the Exchequer are of course pressed; and that preceding the payment of the dividends. As it is supposed that the quarter has been a productive one, the general abundance of money cannot be established on better or more satisfactory grounds.

The decision of yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, in the case of "Hennings v. Rothschild," has been much discussed to-day in the city, on account of its peculiar bearing on the transactions in foreign securities. There are no doubt numerous persons who have smarted severely by losses in such speculations, who would gladly avail themselves of the power this decision appears to give them, to recover a portion of them. In forferited scrip, that is, scrip on which the deposits have been left unpaid, immense sums have been abandoned as total loss, while the declaration, on the other hand, that a doubt exists respecting the legality of the different loans, may furnish another very numerous class with grounds for hoping that the losses sustained by nonpayment of dividends, and consequent depreciation in the value of the stock, may in part be recovered. To those persons, however, who have no immediate interest, in deducing such consequences from the decision, it has appeared quite unjustifiable, at variance with the principle of commercial contracts generally, and fraught with very serious mischief. They are willing to admit that the Government is right in refusing to make a state affair of the claims of the various bondholders; but they do not perceive why a traffic in money, any more than in commodities, should be declared an illegal one, and the parties to it allowed to exonerate themselves from all share in it when it turns out to their disadvantage. It is well known that Ministers themselves declared a contrary opinion in the year 1818, when some English capitalists, by a large loan to the French Government, secured the fulfilment of all that had been determined on by the Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle; for it was stated in the House of Commons, if we recollect right, by the chief contractor (Mr. Baring,) that he had consulted Ministers upon it, and had been assured by them that they saw no reason to regard the transaction in any other light than a perfectly legal one. These are the chief arguments put forth in the city by the oppugners of the decision of the Court of Common Pleas. It is said, but we know not with what truth, that it is the intention of the party against whom the decision is given to move for a new trial.

CITY, Wednesday Evening, JULY 4.

The Consol market opened with the appearances manifested at the close of yesterday's transactions, of a steady advance, but some unexpectedly large purchases carried up the price rapidly from 86⅜ to 87⅛ for the account, and that elevation was nearly maintained up to the termination of business, the price leaving off at 87⅛ to ¼. The advance took place subsequently to the purchases by the Commissioners, who therefore obtained 3 per Cents. reduced at 86, which stock closed at 86¼. The cause of the sudden advance did not immediately transpire, and it could not, indeed, be accounted for by any intelligence, foreign or domestic, that had been made public in the course of the morning; but it came out afterwards, that a capitalist, who deals extensively in the funds had sold out the whole of his Consols a few days before, under the impression that the *maximum* of price had been attained; but seeing cause to alter his view of the case,

(*Continued in the Second Supplement.*)

SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31ST 1827

(*Continued from the Supplement.*)

replaced his stock, which demand taking place in a market previously disposed to rise, produced a greater effect than would have occurred at any other time. The premium on Exchequer Bills and India Bonds has slightly declined, which is no uncommon circumstance when stocks rise, as those securities are frequently sold to pay for the stock purchased. Bank Stock has improved. being quoted at 209 for the opening.

The return of the quarter's revenue, which will be made public to-morrow or on Friday, is looked for with considerable interest. Contradictory reports respecting its amount are in circulation; but it is little worth while to allude to them, when the question will be so soon set at rest.

The late decision in the Court of Common Pleas continues, to a certain extent, to provoke discussion and to create agitation in the money-market, An appeal, we now hear, will doubtedly be made against it. It is said that some of the bankers who were in the habit of accommodating their friends with loans in the security of forcing stock, have declared their intention to decline doing so in future, being determined to have nothing to do with a commodity the production of which has been pronounced illegal by a court of law. It is supposed also that a good deal of foreign stock was brought to market this morning under the influence of the same feeling, or, more probably, because compelled to do so by the refusal of the bankers to advance money upon it. Mexican 6 per Cents have undergone some material fluctuations; the price fell from 69⅝ to 68¾, but closed at 69¼. The accounts received this morning from Mexico are to the 31 of May, and the 6th from Vera Cruz. His Majesty's ship *Primrose* was to sail on the 7th, with Mr. Ward, the late Chargé d'Affaires on board, and who, it is supposed, is the bearer of the treaty of commerce, the ratification of which by the Mexican Congress has been before adverted to. Mr. Camacho, the Mexican Minister now in this country, will, it is supposed, return to Mexico as soon as Mr. Ward arrives, and carry with him the counter-ratification of that treaty by the British Government. The production of the precious metals in Mexico seems to be rapidly on the increase: it is stated that 1,767,000 dollars had arrived at Vera Cruz from different parts of Mexico for exportation, of which about 850,000 would be embarked in the *Primrose*. The transactions in the other securities present nothing remarkable.

(*Continued from the Appendix*)

CANNING's present situation; and the Marquis of LANSDOWNE takes the Home Department.—It is not improbable, also, that Lord HOLLAND may take some office. No change will be made in the Government of Ireland before Christmas.

The Borough of East Retford is likely to share the fate of Grampound and Penryn. A Bill has been brought into the House of Commons to transfer to Birmingham its power of sending Members to Parliament. Manchester is likely to succeed to the forfeited franchise of Penryn. This is a safe as well as salutary mode of reform.

During the last Session of Parliament, 216 private bills were read, and proceeded in to different stages; and 185 of them received the Royal assent.

LONDON, JUNE 16.—The Duke of Wellington has been again and again entreated to resume the command of the army; and within the last fortnight a direct application has been made to him, in consequence of a communication by Sir H. Torrens, upon the singular dispersion of our little army in Portugal; in regard to which his advice is considered necessary. *Judge!*

MR. PEEL and the DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

We have always readily allowed the superiority, as far as the *head* is concerned, of Mr. Peel over the rest of the Ex-Ministers. But anticipating much valuable service to the country, from a man yet in the prime of life, with sufficient wealth to raise him above the love of sordid lucre, but to whom exertion is necessary as a means of distinction, we have witnessed with regret in the Right Honourable Gentleman, a weakness which threatens, if not mastered, to impair his power of being useful. We allude to the idea which he seems unfortunately to have embraced, that a man in a conspicuous station can play the hypocrite without being seen through. Mr. Peel may rest assured, that this is a grievious mistake; and that nothing is more impossible than that even the most wary individuals can pursue, for any length of time, a course of deception, without allowing indications of it to escape them. We submit these observations to Mr. Peel's dispassionate consideration, with the sincere desire to secure his power of being useful. As one of many proofs of the difficulty of wearing the mask long with success, we subjoin some acute observations with regard to the Right Hon. Gentleman and the Duke of Wellington, from *The Scotsman*, from which he will see that the conduct of both is pretty well appreciated in the North:—

"In a speech, which displayed much knowledge as well as talent, Mr. Baring exposed the absurd, and mischievous nature of the Amendment moved on the Corn Bill by the Duke of Wellington, in the other House of Parliament. The effect of it he observed, was to throw the whole of the corn-trade of the country into a state of total uncertainty and confusion; they who, on the faith of Lord Liverpool's measure being carried into a law, had warehoused corn in England, were to be placed on a worse footing than those who should afterwards bring grain direct from the Continent; this would necessarily injure our shipping; it would transfer the business of warehousing from our own ports to those of Holland or the Neitherlands, from some of which grain could be sent to London almost as speedily as from the Humber; it would place us for supplies, also, at the mercy of the Continental Powers, in whose ports the grain was stored; and while it would, in the first instance, prevent us from obtaining any supply, until something like the evils of famine had been suffered by the people, it would then deluge the country with corn to the ruin of the agriculturist. It was thus impossible to conceive how any one possessed of common sense, who was friendly to the principle of the Bill, could propose such an Amendment. Mr. Baring, in short, could not do otherwise than cover his Grace of Wellington with ridicule. This called up Mr. Peel, who, besides defending the good faith of the Duke—at the expense confessedly of his understanding—adventured to assert that the ridicule endeavoured to be heaped on the Lord, attached truly to his Right Honourable Friend Mr. Huskisson, who had suggested, not the Clause which was carried in the House of Lords, but one to which, temporarily, the same objections applied. His Noble Friend (the Duke) had cordially supported the Bill on its going into a Committee, and he moved the Amendment he, Mr. Peel, firmly believed, only for the purpose of improving it; and had, in no part of these proceedings, departed from that rectitude, that singleness of heart and perfect sincerity, which are conspicuously the great ornaments of his character.

. . . . . .

We now leave it with our readers—who have the documents and Debate in Parliament before them—to say, if the Duke's heart be single, what sort of complication and confusion there is, or must be, in his head? And what sort of friend Mr. Peel has been, in provoking an explanation like this—an explanation obviously wrung from him with reluctance and even pain? But Mr. Peel, as we believe, has endamaged himself as much as his Grace. On the 1st of May, Mr. Peel, in his changed place in Parliament, "declared most solemnly that throughout all the recent changes he had not acted in concert with any man, or set of men." In reference to the conduct of the Duke of Wellington on the Corn Bill, and in his Grace's justification, he now states, "that such are (his and his Grace's) habits of confidential communication on these subjects (political schemes), that I did think if the proposal of that clause had formed part of any political device, the Noble Duke would have given me some intimation of his intention."—"I stated expressly, as a reason why I believed the propoal of that clause formed no part of a political scheme, that I had never heard of my Noble Friend's intention to move it, until the next morning, when I learned it had been proposed. I said so, because I have reason to think that the Noble Duke would take no step of that kind without my privity."—"If he had intended to have made that Amendment the means of an opposition to the Government, I do think that I should have heard of it previously."

Our remark on all this is, that if such really be—as they no doubt are—the habits of confidential communication that subsist betwixt his Grace and Mr. Peel, it is miraculous that in regard to a step of such consequence as that of abandoning his Majesty's Government, these long tried confidential friends and brother-ministers, should not have had such communication with each other as amounted necessarily to concert! Great and most honourable characters—persons high in rank and single in heart—tell us that such things have been; and all we can therefore say is, that we still live in the age of miracles—that acts are performed in our times which leave us no alternative but to "lift up our hands and wonder who could do them!"

The Corn Bill has been abandoned by the Ministry. The Duke of Wellington's motion, on the second reading, was carried by a greater majority than on the first, the numbers being 133 to 122, *perhaps a greater number of Peers then every divided on any other question*; we have given the names and proxies in another column. Lord Goderich did not take the second defeat from the Hero of Waterloo with his usual good humour and refused to call for a third reading, or to urge forward the Bill, altered as it was, by the amendment. This produced some warm discussion, and Earl Grey delivered himself with considerable energy and and feeling, as may be seen on reference to the debate. The Duke of Wellington has since then been subjected to much contumely and severe remark from some of our cotemporaries particularly for his counteraction of a measure which, as a Minister of the Crown, he had not opposed—but we do not see the justice of this; his duties as a Member of the Adminstration, and an individual Peer, were different. In the former capacity he must yield to the majority of the Cabinet, for if every Minister insisted on his own opinions, no Cabinet could exist for a month, and the moment that he resigned his office, and ceased to act conjunctly, his duty clearly was to vote as he conscieintiously and individually thought right. *From a Tory Journal.*

The Duke of Wellington's unlucky Amendon the Corn Bill seems to have caused infinite perplexity in some of the ports opposite to the Eastern coast of England. Expecting from the manner in which the Bill was brought forward, that there could be no doubt of its ultimately passing, they kept on board ship the grain brought from the Northern ports to be ready to proceed for England when intelligence should arrive that the Bill had obtained the legislative sanction. Instead of it, however, came the news of the vote on the Amendment, which made it, of course, the most prudent step to warehouse their cargoes on the spot. Having proceeded forthwith to do so, the subsequent proceeding reached them, by which they learn that all corn bonded in England before the 1st of July will be admissible into consumption on the terms of the original Corn Bill. About the result of this enactment, however, equal uncertainty arose; and even if the merchants calculated on the passing of the Bill in that form, sufficient time did not remain to reload their cargoes and arrive in time. The whole of the late proceedings in Parliament relative to the trade in corn, have, it is evident, deeply injured the national character in the estimation of foreigners.—*Times.*

The Right Hon. WM. LAMB is expected to arrive in Dublin early in the next week; his Secretary (Mr. BIRCH), a Gentleman of the English Bar, was expected this day.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

The Morning Chronical July 3.

Lord Norbury receives an Irish Earldom, with remainder to his second son, and a pension of L4,500 a year, He was anxious for a British Peerage, but did not obtain it. The new title is Earl of Norbury; that first decided on was Earl of Knockalton, but his Lordship subsequently changed his mind.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

Mr. Sergeant Cross has been appointed Attorney General of the Duchy of Lancaster by Lord BEXLEY, the Chancellor.

Mr. Willis, the Chancery barrister, has within the last few days received the appointment of Supreme Judge and Master of the Rolls in Upper Canada.

It was currently said in the hall of the Four Courts, that the salaries of the Chief Judges of the Irish Courts will be raised to the sum paid to the English Chiefs, viz. 8,000*l.* a year.—(*Freeman's Journal.*)

Dublin, June 19.—The new Attorney-General Mr. Joy, was sworn in as a Privy Councillor, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

Lord Plunkett.—This distinguished nobleman took his seat as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas yesterday the 18th June.

The Bishop of CHESTER returned to his Episcopal Palace on Monday last. His Lordship has lately been appointed to the vacant Prebendal Stall in St. Paul's, said to be worth 2,000l, per annum.—*Brighton Gaurdian.*

Sir Hum hrey Davy has relinquished rhe Chair of the Royal Society—either Lord Colchester or Lord Aberdeen will succeed him.

The Knight of Kerry. Mr. M. Fitzgerald is to be a Lord of the Treasury.

Sir John Jervis, Bart., will it is said, be shortly raised to an English peerage, and hold a distinguished place in His Majesty's Household.—*Dublin Morning Post.*

The Earl of Delaware voluntarily has resigned his office of Lord of the Bedchamber to his Majesty, in consequence of having voted for Lord Wellington's Amendment on the Corn Bill.

Owing to the elevation of Lord Lyndhurst, the Recordership of this city (Bristol) has again become vacant. The Solicitor-General (Mr. Tindal), Sir Charles Wetherell, and Mr. Sergeant Wilde, are the candidates talked of. The Solicitor-General is the favourite, it is said; and to him it will most likely be offered, if his Worship the Mayor, who is gone to London, should be able to trace out that the learned gentleman is not destined to be the future Chancellor of Ireland; Mr. Canning being pledged. it is well known, that this influential situation is to be filled by an Anti-Catholic.—*Bristol Mercury.*

The Earl of Liverpool continues at Combewood. His Lordship is able daily to walk about in his garden for some time. His Lordship does not, however, recover the use of his speech.

July 4th.

The return of Mr. LAMBTON to this country is very unexpected, as it was understood he went to reside on the Continent for three years. Whether this change is connected with public affairs, our information does not enable us to state—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

Mr. and Mrs Peel left their residence in Privy-gardens, yesterday, for the seat of Sir Robert Peel, Drayton-park, Staffordshire.

THE MIRROR OF FASHION,

THE KING'S COURT.

[*FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.*]

Saturday being, the day appointed by his Majesty for receiving the address from the City of London, on the Change in the Ministry, and for the transaction of other public business,—Townsend, Sayer, and a numerous portion of the Police were in attendance at the numerous avenues of the Palace at Saint James': the Guard of Honour were stationed in the Court-yard, opposite the Royal German Chaple. A full Court attendance were on duty, viz.:—The Marshalman, Under-Porters, Gentlemen Porters, Serjeant Porters; a party of the Yeomen Guard were stationed in the Guard-room, under the command of Messer. Cipriani, and Curti, Exons in Waiting. About a quarter past one o'clock, the King arrived at the Palace, in his travelling carriage, from the Royal Lodge, in Windsor-park. The Duke of Clarence reveived his Majesty, on his arrival. Soon after two o'clock, the King entered the state apartments and was attended by the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Groom of the Stole, the Treasurer of the Household, the Comptroller of the Household, the Captain of the Yeomen Guard: the Marquess of Winchester, as the Lord in Waiting; Gen. Finch, as the Groom in Waiting; Master Bathurst, Page of Honour; Mr. Messenger and Mr. Dobell, the State Pages.

There were present to attend the Court, the Lord High Admiral, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Lord President of the Council the Lord Privy Seal; the Secretaries of State for the Home, Foreign, and Colonial Departments; the Master-General of the Ordnance, the President of the Board of Controul, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the President of the Board of Trade, the First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, the Marquess of Lansdown, the Spanish Minister, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, the Bishop of Calcutta; Sir John Wylde, Chief Justice of the Cape of Good Hope; Sir John Malcom, Governor of Bombay; Mr. Lushington, Governor of Madras; Sir John Grant, one of the Judges of Bombay.

The Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Messrs. Farebrother and Winchester, accompanied by Mr. Tyrrell, the City Remembrancer, had an audience of his Majesty to receive the King's commands when he would be pleased to receive the Address from the City of London, when the King was pleased to appoint four o'clock that afternoon.

The following Presentations then took place:—

The Count Ofalia, on a Special Mission from the King of Spain, by Viscount Dudley and Ward, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Sir Robert Chester, Master of the Ceremonies; when his Excellency delivered his Credentials, and was most graciously received.

John Wylde. Esq. Doctor of Laws, on being appointed Chief Justice of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, by Viscount Goderich, Principal Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs.

The Rev. Dr. James, on his being appointed Bishop of Calcutta, by the Right Hon. Chas. Wynn, President of the Board of Controul.

Sir John Malcolm, on his being appointed to the Government of Bombay, by the Right Hon. Chas. Wynn.

Mr. Lushington, on his being appointed Governor of Madras, by the Right Hon. Chas. Wynn.

Major Henry Willock, on his return from his Mission to the Court of Persia, by Viscount Dudley and Ward.

John Peter Grant, Esq. on his being appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Bombay, by the Right Hon. C. Wynn.

Captain Nisbet Willoughby, by the Duke of Clarence.

The Earl of Delawarr had an audience of his Majesty, to resign his office as one of the Lords of the Bedchamber.

The Earl of Errol had an audience for a similar purpose.

His Majesty held a Privy Council, at which Mr. Lushington was introduced, sworn in a Privy Councillor, and took his seat at the Board accordingly.

The King's Speech for closing the Session of Parliament was agreed upon.

Several new Colonial Seals were approved of.

Mr. Ruller attended as Clerk of the Council.

At the conclusion of the Privy Council, the Recorder of London was admitted into the presence of the King in Council, and made his Report of the thirty-three Convicts, capitally convicted, at Justice-hall, in the Old Bailey, at the last May Sessions, when—Warner, for coining; Nicholls for sheep-stealing; and Condell, for a burglary, were ordered for execution next Friday.

The Corporation of the City of London arrived at the Palace soon after four o'clock, and entered the Palace in the following procession:—

Two Marshals; six Gentlemen of the Lord Mayor's House-hold; the Rev. Mr. Watkins, the Lord Mayor's Chaplain; the Common Crier, carrying the Mace; the Sword Bearer, carrying the Sword; the Lord Mayor; the Sheriffs; the Recorder; the Remembrancer; the Common Serjeant; the Solicitor; the Comptroller of the Bridge-house Estates; the High Bailiff of the Borough of Southward; Messrs. Bolland, Law; Barnard, and Merehouse, the City Common Pleaders; Mr. Temple, the Hall Keeper; Messrs. Favell and Tickner, the Mover and Seconder of the Address, with Messrs. Davison, de Grave, Sir Wm. Rawlins, Eyton, Harmer, Bish, Wiltshire, Wright, Waterhouse, and upwards of one hundred Common Councilmen. Not one Alderman was present, except Mr. Sheriff Farebrother. The Mace and Sword were reversed on entering the Palace.

At the close of the Recorder's Report, preparations were made for receiving the City Address.

The King ascended his Throne, dressed in the regimentals of the Royal Horse Guards, wearing the Order of the Garter, and the Stars of three other Orders surrounded by his Cabinet Ministers, the Great Officers of state &c. To the right of the King stood the Marquess of Winchester and the Lord Chancellor, and on the left the Master of the Horse and the Treasurer of the Household. The Honou-

rable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms formed an avenue to the Throne, Mr. Mash, the Gentleman Usher in Waiting, then introduced the Lord Mayor and Corporation, through the State-rooms, into the presence of the King. After they had made their obeisances to his Majesty, the Recorder approached, and read the Address, which his Majesty received, and handed to Mr. Secretary Bourne—His Majesty was graciously pleased to return the following Answer—

"I receive with satisfaction the loyal and dutiful Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London.

"Whatever difficulties I may have experienced in the exercise of my just prerogative on the occasion to which that Address refers, the consciousness that I had no other object in view than the public good has enabled me to meet and overcome them."

The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, the Recorder, the Common Serjeant, and Messrs, Favell and Tickner, the Mover and Seconder of the Address, had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

His Majesty gave audiences to the Earl of Harrowby, Mr. Canning, Mr. Secretary Bourne, Viscount Dudley and Ward, and the Lord Chancellor.

The Court broke up about half past five o'clock, when the King left town, on his return to the Royal Lodge.

MORNING CHRONICLE JUNE 30.

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CLARENCE.—The Foreign Ambassadors, and Ministers, and the nobility and gentry who were present at the dinners and routs given by the Duke and Duchess of Clarence on Monday and Tuesday evenings, called the following mornings, to the number of near 2,000, at the residence of their Royal Highnesses, in the Admiralty, to make their inquiries after the health of the Royal Duke and Duchess. The whole of the company who attended the two entertainments were introduced to the Duke and Duchess of Clarence by Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper, one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber to their Royal Highnesses.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry gave a grand dinner on Friday to the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, at their residence in Park Lane. The Marquis and Marchioness gave a grand ball in the evening to about 500 of the nobility and gentry, who afterwards sat down to a sumptuous supper *This seem strange.*

We extract from a German Tourist the following particulars of her Majesty the Queen of Wurtemberg, now returned to her native land, after an absence of above 30 years:—"On the day that I passed at Louisbourg, I regretted that her Majesty's ill health deprived me of the honour of being presented to her. The Count ——, her Grand Master, an intelligent and amiable man, spoke to me in high and affectionate terms of the good qualities of his Royal mistress. Every one with whom I conversed told the same tale. (She was a right brave benevolent lady)—'we like her at Ludwigsburg'—were the plebeian expressions of loyal attachment and satisfaction. Her Majesty's mode of life is simple; *she dines about one*, an hour or two earlier than most Princes and Princesses of Germany—sees little company—but is happy to receive English visitors; she spends the evening, after six, in the society of her little Court, composed entirely of Germans. She is regular in her attendance on Divine worship, in the German language, in a little room fitted up as a chapel in the Palace. Her Majesty is described by all to have been attached with devoted sincerity to the King. He probably, in the main, appreciated her affection, but, as is ordinarily the case with monarchs of vindictive passions, was a tyrant in his house, as well as on the throne. The Queen attended him in his late illness, and was by his side when he expired. Her Majesty shows an affectionate attachment to all his old servants, most of them now out of place. The present King visits his mother-in-law twice a week, and treats her with much respectful attention."—*An Autumn near the Rhine*, &c., 2d edition, p. 340.

JUNE 22, 1827.

DEATH OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF GORDON.—This event, notwithstanding his Grace's advanced age, has come unexpectedly,. It happened on Sunday night, at half past ten o'clock, at his residence in Mount Street, Berkeley Square. He had been previously in the enjoyment of excellent health, and had been driven to Clapham Common a few hours before his death. The Sun says—'Though the Duke of GORDON lived principally in retirement, his Grace was eminently qualified to adorn society by the possession of a refined and cultivated mind, being far above mediocrity, both in classical and scientific acquirements. To those who enjoyed the the hostipality of Gordon Castle, his affability was peculiarly pleasing. It was not the affected condescension of a great man to his inferiors, but the genuine politeness of a Nobleman who preserved his own dignity, without forcing on others the consciousness of their own humbler lot. He was for more than half a century in possession of the Gordon estates, and his tenants were often heard to remark, in their unsophisticated style of praise, that 'the Duke's word was as good as his bond.' That his Grace had failings which embittered his dom stic life we shall neither deny nor attempt to extenuate, but in spite of them we have no hesitation in saying that he will be long remembered, and deeply regretted, by those who had the honour of his acquainfance."

The Duke of Gordon was probably the oldest *Duke* in Europe. He was born in 1743, and succeeded his Father in 1752, so that he enjoyed his tittle for a period which seldom falls to the lot of man---75 years. He was to his tenants an uniformly indulgent and liberal landlord, and they will lament him as a kind and benevolent man; although their thorough knowledge of his successor, and of qualities which have secured to him so large a portion of their esteem and affection, will dissipate all apprehension of finding in him a Landlord less kind and considerate than his predecessor.

The Duke GORDON has been daily expected to return from Geneva. The Courier who was sent to inform his Grace of the late Duke's death, rode from Calais to Geneva in 66 hours. His Grace was to arrive in Paris yesterday; therefore must not be expected for three days. The Duke, the day before the arrival of the Courier, had entertained a large party to dinner.

It is currently reported here (Chichester) that the late Duke of GORDON has left, by will, to Lord GEORGE LENOX, 40,000*l.* per annum, in case the present Marquess of HUNTLY should die without issue. There is every probability this will be the case, as he is said to be now in his sixty-fifth year, and to have been married fourteen years without having a child. We most sincerely hope that nothing may happen to prevent this sum of money from coming into his Lordship's hands, as we feel quite confident it would be employed in doing a great deal of good in this neighbourhood.—*Brighton Gazette.*

MARRIAGE OF MRS. COUTTS AND THE DUKE OF ST. ALBANS.—This marriage, so long talked of, took place on Saturday afternoon the 16th June at Mrs. Coutts' house, the corner of Stratton Street, Piccadilly; a special licence for that purpose having been issued on Tuesday last, on the *fiat* of the Archbishop of Canterbury The ceremony was performed in the grand drawing room, where an altar table, covered with rich crimson Genoa velvet, had previously been placed. His Grace's uncle, the Right Honourable and Rev. Lord Francis Beauclere, read the marriage service; at which were present, the Marquis and Marchioness of Bute, the Ladies Beauclerc, the Countess of Guildford, the Earl of Besborough, the Earl and Countess of Harrowby, the Ladies North, &c. &c. Sir F. Burdett was not present. There is it must be allowed, a little difference in age between the new married pair—from eight and twenty to thirty years—and what their is, is against the lady, but *chacon a son gout.* The wedded pair immediately left town for one of his Grace's seats. The Peerage tells the age of the gentleman, who was born in the year 1802. He is, therefore, now 25 years old. The age of the lady we are left to guess at. We have, however, some *data* to go upon. She made her first appearance on the boards of Drury Lane, in the character of *Lydia Languish*, in January 1795. thirty-two years ago. —In appearance she was then upwards of twenty. Her mother, the late Mrs Entweesle, was married to Mr. Entweesle at Bampton in Cumberland, in the year 1782, as appears by the register of that church. *Harriott Mellon* was then performing in itinerent companies, and appeared about eight or nine years of age. Aubrey Beauclerck, Duke of St Albans, is a descendant of the celebrated *Nell Gwynn*, by King Charles the Second. In virtue of a Royal grant to his ancestors from that Monarch, the Dukes of St Albans possess two privileges exclusively excercised by them, and by the legitimate descendants of the Royal Family, viz. that of entering the Court yard of St James's Palace in a carriage *without permission*, and that of driving a carriage in what is called the Ride in Hyde Park."—*Sunday paper.*

The Duke and Dutchess of St. ALBAN's (late Mrs. COUTTS)-arrived at Lincoln on Saturday, on their way to the family seat at Redbourn, near Brigg. The Minster bells greeted their arrival with a merry peal. They attended divine service at the Cathedral on Sunday in a private and unostentatious manner, and afterwards viewed the various relics of antiquity, and other objects worthy of note, in that noble edifice with evident curiosity and pleasure. The tradesman of London, we understand, have received very liberal orders for the completion of their residence at Redbourn, where the noble pair are expected for a permanency in October next.—*Boston Gazette.*

By an error of the press, we were made some days since to assign 30,000*l.* as the sum settled by marriage articles on the Duke of St. Alban's; a 0 was omitted—it should have been 300,000*l.*—*Globe.*

The THAMES TUNNEL.—A Court of Directors of the Thames Tunnel Company was held yesterday morning in Walbrook, at which Mr. Brunel produced a statement of the present appearance of the works before the Directors. The water in the interior of the tunnel is in the course of being pumped out, and there is every indication that the means adopted to stop the apertures will be effectual in preventing any further irruption of water. Monday was a busy day at Rotherhithe, and the large tarpaulin, which has been preparing for some days past, was carried in procession to the river by the men. It is now lying in the middle of the stream, and after the sides have been loaded with a chain, will be sunk to the bed of the river. Upon further inspection of the tunnel it has been found that not the least injury has been done by the influx of water. It will be some days before the whole of the water can be drawn out by the hand pumps *July 4th.*

The bill for dissolving the fraudulent and Scotch contract of marriage of that callous-hearted wretch WAKEFIELD, with the poor child Miss TURNER, was last night read a first time in the House of Commons. The indignation expressed by Mr. PEEL at the unmanly practices of the low-minded delinquent, will find, out of Parliament as well as within its walls, an echo in every honest bosom. All are glad to see, that on all occasion of such extraordinary atrocity, the House of Commons do not feel themselves bound by the trammels of technical rules, but decide at once on the broad and indisputable principles of moral sense and universal justice. *June 7th.*

We perceive that our public spirited fellow citizen, Mr. FOLLIOT, has inserted a letter in the *John Bull*, since copied into other papers, recommending his MAJESTY to create Mr. TURNER, of Shrigley Park, a Baronet, with remainder to the male issue of his daughter, Miss TURNER. The principal ground Mr. FOLLIOT urges for conferring this distinction on Mr. TURNER, is, that he made more a splendid display *in honour of his Majesty* when he was High Sheriff for this county last year, than any of his predecessors! The world, who are always prone to attribute even the most disinterested actions to selfish motives, do not hesitate to say that Mr. FOLLIOT is fishing for a matrimonial alliance for one of his sons with the family of Mr. TURNER, and that in wishing the Baronetcy to descend to the male issue of Miss TURNER, he shrewdly contemplates that honour for his own grandson.—*Chester Courant. 3rd July*

The Hon. J. Kennedy will, it is said, shortly lead to the hymeneal altar Miss Fitz-Clarence.

A RUNAWAY MATCH.—At Lancaster, a few days ago, Mr. Robert Collinson was married to Miss Margaret Jones. The bridegroom was ushered from his lodgings, in Lancaster Townhall, by the constable, and was attended by him and the beadle to the church, where they met the bride. Scarcely was the ceremony over, before Mr. Collinson showed symptoms of anxiety to bolt, which he actually did on reaching the church door, when an excellent chase commenced between him and Mrs. C.—*Blackburn Mail.*

APPENDIX TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31st 1827.

(Continued from the last Page.)

Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Carlisle, the Right Honourable G. Canning, and most of His Majesty's Ministers. From the late hour at which the Company retired, [illegible] to defer a report of the proceedings of the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Canning. A large crowd assembled round the Carlton, as the guests were departing—the Duke was loudly cheered by the assembled crowd. The Duke of Wellington next entered his carriage, amid groans and hisses. The Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord Carlisle next appeared, and were loudly greeted.—*Morning Paper.*

On the 20th June a Special Court of Proprietors of the East India Company, was held at the India House, when a resolution of the Court of Directors of the 23d May granting to Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, G. C. B. a pension of 1,000*l.* per annum for his distinguished and highly valuable services during the Burmese war was carried unanimously. [illegible] for the Bhurtpore business.

[illegible] Revd. Reginald, Lord Bishop of Calcutta, has been registered in Doctors' Commons, and his widow has sworn the effects under [illegible] in the province of Calcutta.

We stated on Friday last, on the authority of the *Brighton Gazette*, that Mr. Lushington had sailed in the *Duke* for India; and on authority for saying, that he had resigned his seat in Parliament, and that, in the event of going to India, he will not vacate his seat in Parliament. Mr. Lushington's intention is, to ascertain the effects of the climate on his constitution; if they should prove such as to tend to destroy it, he will immediately return; on the contrary, should the climate agree with his health, he will then vacate his seat. Arrangements at the present moment are making to provide a sumptuous entertainment, to which Mr. Lushington is to be invited, and at which he will, under the circumstances mentioned above, take his farewell.—*Kentish Chronicel.*

The annual accounts of revenue and expenditure presented to the House of Commons by the East India Company, show the effect upon the finances of India produced by the Burmese war. In 1822-3 the overplus revenue in India, after paying the interest of debt, was 3,208,053*l.* In 1823-6 the estimate surplus charge in India was 2,675,465*l.* The revenue has of late years somewhat declined. In 1822-3, it was upwards of 23 millions; in 1823-4, it was 21¼ millions; in 1824-5, 20¼ millions; in 1825-6, estimated at 21 millions sterling. The charge in the same years, 18½, 19, 20½, and 22 millions, besides interest on debts, (in the last year 1,674,792*l.*), and the charge at St. Helena, (from 120 to 110,000*l.*) The war with the Burmese has, on the whole, cost probably 10,000,000 or 12,000,000*l* sterling, against which is to be set the 1,000,003*l.* sterling received from the Burmese.

We have been informed that a true bill has been found, by the Middlesex Grand Jury, against Captain Prescott, the East India Director, together with Mr. Sutton and Dr. Back, for selling a cadetship. If the truth were out, how many more jobbers connected with the India House would stand implicated!

DECCAN PRIZE-MONEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—You did me the favour some months ago, to insert a few lines respecting the payment of the above; since which a partial distribution has been made, but the general distribution is still delayed, to the great detriment of thousands of claimants. If you can spare room in your valuable paper to insert this address, it will confer a great obligation on all interested therein, as well as your obedient servant,

London, June 6. A CLAIMANT.

QUARANTINE.—By an Order in Council, dated the 26th ult., it is ordered that all ships of war belonging to his Majesty, or to any nation in amity with His Majesty, which may arrive from the Mediterranean, or from West Barbary, or the Atlantic Ocean, shall immediately, on their arrival, be released from the performance of quarantine, without waiting for special orders from their Lordships, provided the Captain or other officer having the charge or command of any such ships of war, shall declare that all persons on board are, and have been, free from any disease of a suspicious nature, and no contagion, during the voyage. A copy of this order has been transmitted to the collectors and comptrollers of the different ports, by the Commissioners of the Customs, and all quarantine officers, as well as the superintendants of quarantine, will release men of war from that restraint immediately on their arrival in any port. By this order, men of war [illegible] from the Mediterranean are not under [illegible] restraint than all ships now are arriving from any foreign port without the Mediterranean.

By an Order in Council [illegible] kets from the Mediterranean, with clear bills of health, are exempted from quarantine.

MORNING CHRONICLE.—JULY 2.

The Rose, Captain Martial, from Calcutta, which ship landed passengers here last week, brought to England a remarkably ponderous piece of Ordnance, which was taken at Bhurtpore, It weighs 17 tons, and carries a one-hundred-pound iron ball; it is 16ft. long and 37inches in diameter at the breech; and, is very singular, it was cast at two periods, and of two distinct metals—the breech and the muzzle being different. Its surface is profusely ornamented with Persian characters complimentary of the maiden fortress of Bhurtpore, and the Sultan by whom it was founded. It is brought to England as a present from Lord Combermere and the army to his Majesty.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

PORTSMOUTH, JUNE 12.—Wind E. S. E.—A survey has been held this day on the Lady Nugent, Cotgrave, for Bombay, and she is found not in a fit state to proceed on her voyage.

PORTSMOUTH, JUNE 29.—W. S. W. Arrived the Jane, Jamieson, from London, for Madras and Calcutta. Sailed the Recovery, Chapman; for Bombay; and Larkins, Campbell, for China.

GRAVESEND, JUNE 28.—Sailed the Carn Brea Castle, for India.

DEAL, JUNE 29.—W. S. W. Arrived the [illegible]wall, Younghusband, from India.

Foreign News.

GREECE.

MORNING CHRONICLE,—JULY. 2.

The *Universal Gazette*, of May 5, contains two reports of Capt. Hastings, of the Karteria steam boat, addressed to Lord Cochrane, in his expedition to the Gulf of Volo. In this expedition the following vessels were employed:—Themistocles, a three-decker, of Tambasis, commanded by Antony Rafail; the Ceres (Mars), a two-decker of Admiral Miaulis commanded by Antony Keleu; the Aspasia, Captain Adriane; & the Panagia; Captain Lazar Nonga, with the Perseverance steamboat—all under the command of Captain Hastings. Having silenced some of the enemy's batteries, they brought away four Turkish brigs, and burnt two out of eight that were in the port, besides damaging the other. The Greek Squadron had not a man killed or wounded in this affair, though opposed, for four hours, to the enemy's fire. Captain H. highly praises the conduct of all his officers and men. In this Report (of 23d April), he mentions a Turkish brig of fourteen guns and two mortars, in the port of Trikeri, which he proposed to take, but found it too well protected by the batteries to be attacked with hopes of success by the boats which he has with him. However, on a second effort of 26th April, he says he had entered the port of Trikeri, with the Themistocles, Ares and Panagia, and burnt the brig, which had fourteen twenty-four pounders. It was protected by numerous batteries, and lay between lofty rocks, on which a strong body of Albanians was posted. There were also four small schooners, Without running too great a risk, it was impossible to capture these vessels; and Captain Hastings, therefore, contented himself with burning the brig. In this expedition to the Gulf of Volo, two sailors were killed and four wounded. The captured vessels were laden with provisions and ammunition.

[FROM THE COURIER FRANCAIS.]

PARIS, JULY 2—(*Extract of a Letter dated Marseilles, June 26.*)—A nephew of Lord Cochrane arrived here yesterday on board of the Unicorn, and he has been sent by his uncle for provisions, money, &c. He left the neighbourhood of Athens towards the end of May, and brings news that is far less afflicting than what has been given in the Journals.

(*From the Journal des Debats*).—PARIS. June 14—P. S. Alast It. is now no longer possible for us to doubt the defeat of the Greeks under the walls of Athens. The confirmation of this melancholy intelligence arrives from all quarters. We are assured that the details published by the German journals are not correct; but it appears too certain that 2,500 Greeks have fallen. At the departure of the last accounts, 3.000 Greeks, under General Church, were on the heights of Phalera; and on the 16th of May—that is to say, ten days after the sanguinary defeat of the Greeks—the Acropolis still held out. It will be recollected that 4,000 had marched in the direction of Asomato, to the north of the Piræus, to attack the rear of the Turkish fortified position in the wood of Olives, while the other corps were to attack it in front. On the 4th, Karaiskaki attacked the Turks, and was killed, with 300 of his followers. On the 6th, the action took place with the troops of the fleet, the disembarkation of which had been effected. They were attacked by 8,000 men sent against them by Redschid Pacha, and the defeat of the Greeks was horrible. Of 22 Philhellenians, 18 were killed. Lord Cochrane, with great difficulty, succeeded in getting on board one of his boats by swimming, and General Church, in rallying the Greeks, was nearly taken. This disaster is the more fatal, as all the efforts of the Greeks had collected 10,000 men to be landed for the deliverance of Athens; as the expedition was extremely well conducted, and the Seraskier was to have been attacked on two sides at once. It was the Turkish cavalry which spread disorder in the ranks of the Greeks whose first success seemed to promise farther advantages. This fatal affair occurred on the 6th. The whole of the Greek fleet was employed in the disembarkation. A very honourable capitulation having been offered to the Greeks in the Acropolis they answered that if the Pacha wanted their arms he might come and take them, and that they would not surrender the citadel but with their lives. On the 13th Lord Cochrane was traversing the islands of the Archipelago, asking fresh reinforcements.

"CORFU, MAY 29.

EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.

"The letters which we have received from Syra and Egina inform us that the accounts circulated of the late events in Attica were exaggerated. It is true that the number of Turks killed is less than that of the Greeks; but notwithstanding all the advantages of the Seraskier, the Greeks have deprived him of all the advantageous positions which he had on the sea-coast. They retain those which they possessed on the land-side.

"Redschid Pacha had in the Gulf of Volo eight transports, which were to bring him provisions from Thessaly? but the indefatigable Colonel Heidegger, who was ordered to cut off the communication of Redschid Pacha with that provice by sea, and blockade the island of Eubœa, was succeeded in capturing four of these vessels, and sinking the others. This brave Bavarian closely invests Oropo, which was the depot of provision for the enemy's camp.

"General Church, at the head of the Moreotes and the other Greeks who have enlisted under him, guards the port of Attica on the east side and his Rumeliots still occupy the wood of Olives.

As for the Peloponnesus, the Greek Government has sent orders to Generals Sissine and Coliopoulo, to occupy and block up the three passages which leads from Eli to the eastern provinces of the Morea, in order to prevent the Arabs from penetrating into them.

"Our correspondents inform us, that Colocotroni, the father, has marched to meet Ibrahim Pacha: it is even reported that this latter intends to go and join the Seraskier in Attica. The commission which is charged to supply the Greek troops with provisions sent a large quantity to Colocotroni for this expedition, and it has promised him to use every exertion, that his army want for nothing.

"The islands of the Archipelago have just been ordered to furnish a new levy of one man in ten, besides the volunteers who may be willing to enlist. Lord Cochrane has taken upon himself to carry this order into execution. Our letters say nothing of this brave seaman, and we do not know where he is at present: it is reported that he is gone to meet the Turkish fleet from the Dardanelles.

THE TIMES.—JULY 2.

(From the *Constitutionnel.*)

"The *Greek Gazette* of the 9th of May contains the following report from General Church, addressed to the Government Commission on the death of General Karaiskaki:—

"'Camp of Phalerus, May 9.

"'With the greatest sorrow I announce to the illustrious Commission of the Government that the country and the army are deprived of the services of the brave General Karaiskaki, commanding the Greek troops on the main land. This gallant general, whose loss the army deplores, died in consequence of a wound which he received yesterday. I send you the bulletin of the action, which was of no importance, except by its the depriving Greece of one of her bravest generals, and of some soldiers who were killed or wounded at the same time.

"'Yesterday, at nine o'clock (three o'clock, p. m.) some of the irregular troops fired on one of the enemy's posts established at Phalerus. The Turks returned the fire, and a Greek was wounded. The Turks sallied forth to take the wounded man prisoner, and some of his comrades advanced to protect him; and at length so many men gradually collected, that an irregular action took place. The Greeks attacked the intrenched post, and another near the sea. A large body of the enemy's cavalry advanced to protect these posts. General Karaiskaki having heard the fire, hastened to the spot to put an end to the combat. Other generals followed him, and proceeded to engage the cavalry and infantry instead of endeavouring to stop the firing. The consequence was, the loss of some officers and soldiers, who were killed and wounded. Besides General Karaiskaki, General Niketa was wounded. The English Captain Withon, who has distinguished himself on several occasions, was severely wounded by a cannon shot, but I hope he is out of danger. Panagioti Vitina, General Hadshi-Mishali's Aide-de-Camp, was also seriously wounded. The loss of the Turks is great, particularly in cavalry. I hope that the loss which the Greeks have sustained in this unexpected affair will be a lesson to them, and that in future they will not engage without orders.

CHURCH, General in Chief.

"A few moments before he expired, Karaiskaki, surrounded by General Church, Lord Cochrane, and several other Greek Generals, recommended his soldiers to them, to whom he has bequeathed his whole fortune, which amounted to 15,000 Turkish piasters. 'With respect to my son,' said he, 'I bequeath him my arms: may the blood with which they are stained awaken his courage.' Such were his last words. His remains were to be conveyed to Napoli, where they will be interred with the same honours that were paid to Marco Bozzaris and Lord Byron.

The *Etoile* communicates the surrender of the citadel of Athens, on an authority which, we are sorry to say, cannot be questioned. The intelligence was derived from an English Courier, dispatched by Sir F. ADAM, who left Corfu on the 20th June, and passed through Paris on the 28th.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE—JUNE 29.

A Captain lately arrived from Modon, says that the Turkish fleet, of 29 sail, from Constantinople, entered that port. Some days earlier, the Egyptian ships which the new Governor of Candia brought from Alexandria to Candia, had arrived at Navarin.

TRIESTE, JUNE, 14.—The Captain of a vessel, in seventeen days from Alexandria, says, that the Egyptian fleet was fitting out very slowly, and would not be ready to sail in less than three months. The same Captain met, near Zante, the Turkish fleet, from Constantinople, amounting to thirty sail.

Accounts from Egypt, by way of Gibraltar, state that the preparations of the PACHA exceed all his former efforts. The fleet would sail for the Morea early in June.

"TRIESTE, JUNE 14.

"A ship has arrived here in 17 days from Alexandria. We learn by her that the preparations for the departure of the Egyptian fleet go on very slowly, and that three months may yet be expected to elapse before it can sail. Near Zante this ship fell in with the Turkish fleet, 30 sail strong. The Captain of a ship which arrived in 12 days from Cephalonia, reports that three day beforehe sailed he heard a heavy cannonade to seaward."

THE TIMES, JULY 5.

(From the *Journal des Debats.*)

"PARIS, JULY 1.

"Captain Delpino arrived from Napoli di Romania, which he left on the 28th of May-before he sailed, a Tuskish frigate which had been captured by Lord Cochrane was brought into the port of Napoli di Romania.

THE TIMES.—JULY 4.

Private letters from St. Petersburgh say, that the departure of Count Capo d'Istria was to be fixed in the first fortnight of this month. It is said that his Excellency will proceed first to Odessa, then to Greece. So many reports have been spread respecting the journey of this statesman, and his future destination, that we must wait for facts before we can believe any thing. It is said that the fleet at Cronstadt will sail in July. As the object of the expedition is not unknown to the crews, the men who compose them are said, by an eyewitness, to be animated by extraordinary enthusiasm.

COPENHAGEN, JUNE 23.—The Marquess of Hertford, on a mission to the Court of Russia having remained here a few days, returned on board the English frigate, which on Monday was towed to the Baltic by the steamboat that accompanied it.

We are informed, by a gentleman who has just returned to England, that the Russian Fleet consisting of nine sail of the line, and nine frigates, were equipped for actual service. He saw some of them at Cronstadt, on the 23d May, with their sails bent, and it was expected the whole fleet would be at sea by the end of the month. It was reported they merely intended cruising in the Black Sea, and to exercise; but it was fully understood their operations were to be directed against Turkey.—*New Times.*

[FROM THE CONSTITUTIONNEL OF MONDAY.]

VIENNA, JUNE 23—(*Private Letter.*)—In spite of the tone of security adopted by the *Austrian Observer*, in speaking of the affairs of Greece, we are here in continual tribulation as to what will be the catastrophe of the great drama, which for more than six years has caused the solicitude of the great Cabinets, as well as of all the Nations of the civilized world.

M. de Tatitschef has almost daily conferences with Prince Metternich, to whom he has just transmitted, on the part of his Court, a very peremptory Note; which, according to what has transpired in public, leave but very slender hopes of being able any longer to defer the storm

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which is so much feared, and which has been till now so successfully allayed; though, according to the current rumour, Russia had, in fact, prolonged the term previously fixed by it for the commencement of its operations on the Pruth. But this is only during the time indispensably necessary for obtaining a categorical answer as to the last representation, which, in consequence of the new instructions transmitted to M. d'Ottenfels, by Counseller Hurzart, that Ambassador is to make of the remonstrances to the Porte, relative to the urgency of yielding to the propositions of pacification made by Russia and England. I cannot tell you the precise time when this *sursis* has been formed, but I have reason for presuming that it will expire in the month of July, since it is not probable that Russia will allow all the time fitted for the campaign to pass away. It is quite a matter of notoriety, that preparations are making here for all events; and since for this purpose it is necessary to have the coffers well filled, a new financial operation is meditated.

By the regular French Mail, the information from Vienna reaches down to 25th June. In that capital the decisive steps now taking by the European Governments on the affairs of Greece were thoroughly understood, and we there great topic of discussion among all classes; but whether the Emperor Francis participates in what is going forward, was a matter of much doubt.

A report has been circulated that Austria has refused to sanction any proceedings on the part of the Allied Powers to compel Turkey to make the concession to the Greeks; or, in other words, if Great Britain, France, and Russia resort to force of arms, it must be on their own responsibility.

Delays unexpected, and infinitely to be deprecated, have occurred, in the formal execution of the treaty by which Greece, under the sanction of Great Britain, France, and Russia, was to have been ere the present hour emancipated from the fangs of Turkey. The treaty has long been actually ready for signature: the fault of delay does not rest with France or with Russia. We *hope* it is not imputable to Mr. CANNING. It will be a grievous addition to those feelings of disappointment which have even already begun to spring up in some respectable quarters, at the little progress made towards the realization of many much-desired and most important objects, if the KING's speech proroguing the Parliament this day should also leave the liberal part of mankind to imagine that the salvation of what remains of Greece is prorogued by the same authority, and to an equally distant period. It has been too much the habit of Englishmen to take for granted that no true or generous feeling for the cause of civilization or of liberty prevailed in any part of Europe but in England. The active and strenuous auxiliary efforts which have been made on behalf of Greece herself, since the commencement of this dreadful invasion by the Infidels, and in which the natives of other countries have borne perhaps a more forward part than those of the British Empire, might of themselves have been considered a sufficient refutation of the prejudice. But on this subject we have been struck with equal pleasure and admiration by the speech of M. DE CHATEAUBRIAND, delivered on the 18th ult., where, in deploring the tardiness of the diplomatic questions, which are understood to have ended in the framing of a treaty he speaks of Greece as an object of mingled sympathies and diversified attachments, in the following eloquent language:—"But will not Christian Athens, too "long abandoned by Christians, the mother of "civilization, betrayed by civilization itself, fall "before succour arrive? The blow which would "prove mortal to modern Greece, would destroy "what remains of ancient Greece. The same "explosion which would overwhelm the heroic "garrison of the Acropolis, would disperse in "the air the ruins of the temple of Minerva.—"Memorable destiny!—Must the last breath of "the liberty of Greece be attached to the last re"mains of her master pieces of art? Is it written "that they shall disappear together?

The *Isis*, of 50 guns, is ordered to sail for the Greek Islands, with Sir Thomas Staines. She is to bear a Commodore's flag.

VIENNA, JUNE 20.—News from Constantinople has been received here by way of Bucharest, according to which, there had been an action off Mitylene, between the Turkish and Russian fleets; it continued two days, and the Turks suffered very severely.

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 15.—News has been received here, that 17,000 troops are to be embarked in the Russian fleet, setting out at Cronstadt for the Archipelago.

By a Dutch Mail, arrived to-day, advices of considerable importance have been received from St. Petersburgh, the letters from which are to the 17th June. From there it appears to be certain, that the Russian squadron, just equipped and inspected by the Emperor, is destined to co-operate with the naval forces of the other Allied Powers to put a termination to the war between Greece and Turkey. The fleet was expected to leave Cronstadt a few days subsequent to the departure of the present accounts. No official intimation had been given of the fleet being engaged in such an undertaking, though the fact was generally known among the best informed circles at St. Petersburgh and was extremely popular, as would be any steps to check or thwart the purposes of the Turks.

PORTUGAL.

A Supplement to the *Lisbon Gazette* of Saturday, the 9th of June, contains the official notice of the change of Ministry, the Infanta Regent having signified her acceptance of the resignation of the Bishop of Vizeu, Minister of the Interior; of Sen. Luiz Manoel de Moura Cobral, Minister of Justice; of the Baron de Sobral Hermano Minister of Finance; and of D. Francisco d'Almeida, Minister for Foreign Affairs: and appointing in their room the Viscount de Santarem, for the Interior; the Bishop of Algarve, for Ecclesiastical Affairs and Justice; the Conde de Lousa, for Finance; and the Marquess de Palmella, for Foreign Affairs. The Conde de Lousa is also to act, *ad interim*, as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The *Gazette* also contains the appointments of the Conde de Villa Real as Ambassador to London, and D. Francisco d'Almeida as Ambassador to Paris, and of Luiz Manoel di Moura Cabral to the Office of Governor and Captain-General of the Azores. These Decrees, twelve in number, are dated Bompica, June 8.

LISBON, JUNE 16.—The *Gazette* contains two Decrees, dated Bompica, 11th June, appointing Antonio Manuel de Noronha the Minister of the Marine (by whom all the Decrees are signed), to perform, *ad interim*, the duties of Minister of Finance and President of the Public Tresury; and the Minister of War, J. C. de Saldanha d'Oliveira e Daun, to act, *ad interim*, as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

NEW YORK JUNE 2.

The ship *Florida*, Captain Howland, has brought advices from Rio Janeiro to the 16th of April. Mr. Raguet, late Charge d'Affaires for the United States at the Court of Brazil, and his lady, have arrived in the *Florida*. A passenger states, that the course pursued by Mr. Raguet in demanding his passports, was warmly advocated by the diplomatic corps and foreigners generally; it caused much sensation in the Brazilian capital. The Brazilians argued that it was not possible that His Majesty would let Mr. Raguet go: it was, they said, a *ruse de guerre* on his part, for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the capture of property belonging to American citizens; but they were astonished when they found he was about to embark. It was reported that one of the influential members of his Majesty's council pressed the Emperor to make some concession to the Republican Envoy. "It was a step which would inevitably involve them in difficulty with a formidable power." The Emperor is said to have replied—"To the representative of a powerful Monarchical Government I might be inclined to concede, but I hate republics and republicans—let him go." The finances of the Brazilian Government was in a deplorable condition, the revenue from the customs having greatly diminished; and the Bank paper, of which it may be said there was upwards of 18 millions in circulation, having depreciated 55 per cent, in value since the commencement of the war. A large quantity of the Crown Jewels had been offered for sale to meet the present exigencies of the Treasury, but were withdrawn, having found no purchasers.

SOUTH AMERICA.—From the St. Thomas's *Times* of the 12th of May, received at Norfolk, we learn that advices from Maracaybo had been received there, that Carthagena, Santa Martha, Bogota, and the eastern part of Venezuela, had declared for a federal form of government.

THE TIMES.—JUNE 29.

LA GUAYRA, MAY 7.

Bolivar proceeds with the order to take the arms from the Creoles and Negroes, and to place them in the public stores.

(From the *New Orleans Advertiser* of May 10)

The *National Journal* of Thursday says—'There have been lately frequent conferences between Mr. Clay and Mr. Rebello, the Charge d'Affaires of his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, and several official notes have passed, in relation to a late unpleasant incident at Rio de Janeiro. We are told that such satisfactory assurances have been made as will preserve the friendly relations between the two countries.

FRANCE.

FRENCH CENSORSPIH.—Some idea may be formed of the unpopularity of the re-establishment of the Censorship, from what has taken place in the case of Mr. CUVIER This distinguished individual who holds an office of consideration under the Government, was named one of the *Conseil de la Censures*. The appointment was communicated to him late on Sunday night. Next morning, at break of day, he gave in his refusal to accept the appointment. His example has been followed by some others; but this fact will not, of course, appear in any of the Journals.

[FROM THE JOURNAL DES DEBATS OF SATURDAY.]

PARIS, JUNE 29.—Letters from Marseilles, of the 23d June, state as follows:—"The ship Saint Joseph, Captain Espanet, who left this place at the beginning of the month for Algiers, is returned. He left on the 16th the squadron blockading that city. On the 11th, the schooner La Torche arrived before Algiers. M. Deval, the Consul-General of his Christian Majesty, and of his Holiness, came immediately on board, and did, not return to land. On the 13th, the squadron appeared. M. Deval went on board the vessel of the Commander. An Ordinance was then communicated to the French inhabitants to leave Algiers. Mr. Jaubert, the agent of the only house established at Algiers, came immediately on board Capt. Espanet's vessel with all his family. M. Deval invited the Consul of Sardinia to come on board the vessel of the Commander of the squadron. After conferring together, he requested him to deliver the *ultimatum* of the satisfaction required by France to the Dey and the Regency. The answer was not known at the departure of Captain Espanet. The following are the requisitions:—. All the nobility of the kingdom, the members of the Regency, except the Dey shall come on board the vessel of the Commander of the Squadron to apologise to the Consul of France. 2. At an agreed signal, the palace of the Dey and all the forts shall hoist the French flag, which shall be saluted by a discharge of 101 guns. The principal causes of complaint are—first, the affair of Nathan Bacry, and the seven millions paid by France in 1820, of which the Regency and its subjects have touched nothing, &c. Second, the fortifications now raising by the French at Cale. Third, the demand for tribute, which the Powers protected by France do not pay. Fourth, the haughtiness and pride affected by Mr. Deval in his intercourse on the affairs of France and the Roman States.

The insult on the Consul consists in the Dey having, at the end of a conference, thrown his fan into his face, and ordered him to retire from his presence.

There are no Algerine corsairs at sea; two armed vessels had left the port some days since to carry a number of kadjis (pilgrims going to Mecca); Admiral Rigny, now at Alexandria, has been informed of the blockade of Algiers, and requested to detain the two vessels. The schooner La Torche has proceeded to Bona, to order the French agents and merchants, and coral fishers, to leave the countries subject to the Regency of Algiers. The preparations for arming a number of bomb-boats are proceeding with great rapidity.

Another letter from Marseilles, of the same date, informs us, that hostilities with Algiers have commenced. The Algerines first attacked the La Torche, which was very fortunately assisted by the division which arrived from Toulon

(From the *Constitutionnel.*)

"PARIS, JULY 1.

"A letter from Marseilles, dated June 25, states as follows;—'The force sent to Algiers is not sufficient to obtain all the satisfaction we require. Since Lord Exmouth's visit, the Dey has fortified Algiers, the entrance to which is defended by 600 pieces of cannon. It is not supposed that ships can approach near enough to bombard the place. It would therefore be necessary to effect a landing, and no troops have been embarked. The most certain way would be to capture the Algerine frigate and corvette, which are at sea, if they can be fallen in with.'

"LEGHORN, JUNE 20.

"The Chamber of Commerce has informed the merchants that the differences between Tuscany and the Regency of Tripoli have been adjusted, and that the Tuscan colours have been again hoisted by the consul. As a French squadron has sailed from Toulon to blockade Algiers, the captains of Tuscan ships are instructed to observe all the rules prescribed in such cases, and the more so as the French expedition has an object in view of general interest.

"A Frenchman residing at Algiers writes to us from that city under the date of the 15th of June, as follows:—

"'Within these few days, a great change has taken place in our situation, and the insults which the Dey has ventured to offer to our Consul General are going to be revenged.

"'On the 11th of this month we saw *La Torche* schooner arrive, and the following day a division, consisting of a ship of the line, two frigates, and a corvette came and took up its station before the port. Energetic representations have been made to the Dey by Captain Collet, who commands this division, and they were soon followed by a declaration of war, the first result of which will be, that nothing can enter or leave the port of Algiers without the permission of the French commander. Our Consul-General is on board the ship of the line, with the commander, and all are embarked on board a brig of Marseilles, which is going to convey us to France.'

"'A fortunate circumstance for our commerce is, that 18 Algerine ships of war which were ready to put to sea to exercise their usual system of piracy in the Mediterranean, were in the port, which they cannot now leave. Only two ships of the Regency, a frigate and a corvette are at sea, but it is known whither they are gone; they will be pursued by his Majesty's ships, and it is highly probable that they will soon be unable to undertake any thing against the ships that have sailed from the ports of France.'

THE TIMES.—JULY 3.

"MADRID. JUNE 23.

"Public attention has been for some days absorbed by the difference that has just arisen between the Spanish Government and the Court of Rome, on the nomination of Bishops for the new States in America. His Catholic Majesty, considering this nomination as a breach of the concordat, and as an infraction of his rights of sovereignty, has caused orders to be given at the frontier not to receive the new Papal Nuncio, Monsignor Tiberi, who was coming to succeed Cardinal Giustiniani, who left us a month ago. Monsignor Tiberi, on arriving at Irun, on the 17th, found there a letter from the principal Secretary of State, desiring him not to proceed on his journey: and on the intimations given him by the Captain General, he has, in fact, returned to France.

"The Councils of Castile, and of the Indies, which were summoned to give their opinions on this delicate affair, and on a letter which his Holiness has written to the King, to explain his conduct, has terminated its deliberation, the result of which has been transmitted to his Majesty. It seems that the Council of State will also discuss it. No question has arisen for many years that has caused so much agitation and irritation.

"His Catholic Majesty has just appointed the Duke of San Carlos to be his Ambassador at Paris.

English News.

Yesterday the session of Parliament was closed by a Speech in the KING's name, read by the LORD CHANCELLOR as chief of the Commission. These documents are usually barren of intelligence, and the present does not in that respect deviate from its predecessors. Indeed, occurrences of a strictly Parliamentary nature have not been many or important during the session; the change of Ministry being rather an affair of the Executive than of the Legislative Bodies; and it would not have been modest in His MAJESTY's present servants to compliment him on the prudence and firmness which he displayed in the selection of them to conduct the affairs of State.

The Speech at the close of the session mentions, in almost the same words with that at the opening, the efforts which His MAJESTY is making, in conjuction with his Allies, "to terminate "the existing hostilities and maintain a general "peace;" but no hope, we regret to say, is even yet expressed that those efforts will be successful in putting an end to the miseries of Greece. Our anticipations, therefore, of yesterday assume a more substantial form. Has not the treaty for the preservation of Greece been signed? And if not, what is the cause of the delay;

The part of the speech addressed exclusively to the House of Commons states, that "directions "have been given for a careful revision of the "financial state of the country, with a view to "the diminution of expenditure." Were this the first time that we had been promised a "diminution of expenditure," the public would have received the proffered boon with confidence and joy; but, alas! we have had too many flattering professions of this nature already; they have now almost lost the power of affecting the mind. However, the present pledge is tendered by new men; may it be redeemed in a new method! But the time when honest retrenchment might have sufficed, we fear, is almost past.

The "gradual revival of employment in the "manufacturing districts" is noticed; and the permanent settlement of the Corn question is to form the subject of deliberation on the opening of the next session. Upon this question, no doubt, the comparative strength of Ministers and their opponents will be first tried. *Times July 3rd.*

In the case of "HEMMING V. ROTHSCHILD" a singular question has been raised by the Court; which is, whether it be legal "for any subject, "without the express consent and authority of "the KING, to advance a loan to any foreign "Power." We recollect that we asserted some time ago, that this Government was in no degree pledged to recover at the point of the sword, the debts of foreign Powers due to its subjects,—that is, that the people of England were under no liability to be saddled with the miseries and expenses of a war for the purpose of recovering money due to certain loan-contractors; and we fear some of our friends in the city were not very well content with our opinion. But what will they say now, to the doubt raised in the Court of Common Pleas respecting the original legality of the loans!

A curious circumstance *occurred* at a recent *fête*. Hedges and walls are said to have ears; and those who plot would do well to look about them ere they broach their plots. A conversation at this scene of elegant festivity, but little congruous with the passing events, is said to have been overheard: it was of infinite importance to the Prime Minister, *and has since been to him most minutely reported*. Such secrets were worth any money, we know not how secrets can be weighed, or they were worth their weight in gold. Two thousand pounds would not have been too much to give for the information.

Times July 5.

FETE AT BOYLE FARM:

The fete at Boyle Farm, on Saturday last, went off with extraordinary eclat. Four hundred and fifty persons sat down to an excellent dinner without any confusion; nay, so attentive were the hosts to the physical wants of their guests, that there was a hot supper ready during the whole of the night for those in whom the pleasures of the eye and ear could not subdue the more simple appetites of hunger and thirst. The gardens were beautifully illuminated, and the fire-works on an island in the Thames had a fine effect. The phastasmagoria was conducted with great skill and success: But the principal charm was the brilliant appearance of a temporary room, where 24 of the loveliest young ladies in London enchanted every eye by the elegant fancy of their dress, and the harmonious grace of their motion in a quadrille costume. Two gondolas, containing the principal singers, embarked on the Thames, whence their strains fell on the ear with delicious effect, softened by distance. But no pleasure is without some alloy; a group of male singers, who were instructed to wander about the grounds as itinerant minstrels, neglected this elegant portion of their duties for the grosser amusements of gormandising and drinking. They did worse; they disgusted every body by excessive insolence and vulgarity, which no doubt, were partly attributable to their too great devotion to the substantial delights of the table, but still more to that absurd system of indulgence in this country which admits to the privilege of intimacy a set of persons who are, neither by situation, education, nor manners, fitted to pass beyond the barrier of the ante-chamber. We must not forget that some Venetian Barcarollest, conducted by Velluti, before dinner, had an enchanting effect. This elegant entertainment, which will long be remembered by all who witnessed it, was given by Lords Chesterfield, Aivanley, and Castlereagh, and by Messrs. De Roos and Grosvenor it reflects great credit on their munificence and taste. The scene was at Boyle Farm, the residence of the Baroness de Roos, the mother of one of the hosts. *Times July 5.*

It is expected that the whole of the Ministerial arrangements, in the completion of which some delay occurred during the late Parliamentary conflict, will now be made in the course of a few days. Mr. CANNING, it is reported, will return to the Foreign-office, retaining, however, the dignity and privileges of Premier! The Duke of PORTLAND is thought likely to succeed to Mr.

(Continued in the Second Supplement.)